

Turkey, Iraq maintain contacts

ANKARA (R) — Turkey and Iraq have agreed to continue consultations and contacts on security matters to safeguard their border against guerrilla attacks, a Turkish Foreign Ministry spokesman said Tuesday. Turkish Foreign Minister İtler Turkmen visited Iraq two days ago to discuss ways of fighting Kurdish guerrillas opposed to both Ankara and Baghdad. The spokesman said Mr. Turkmen's visit underlined the understanding between the two countries which had agreed to continue consultations and contacts. He said an accord between Ankara and Baghdad, revealed in a newspaper interview by the Iraqi ambassador here Monday, allowing the neighbours' forces to enter each others' territory to pursue rebels was an understanding not a written agreement.

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Europarlament team leaves after visit

AMMAN (J.T.) — An eight-man delegation of the European Parliament left Amman Tuesday at the end of a fact-finding mission which also included visits to Lebanon, Egypt and Israel. During its visit, the delegation met with National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Sulaiman Arar and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi, who briefed the delegation members on the Middle East conflict, the Palestinian issue, Jordan's position towards a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis.

Assad in Libya

BEIRUT (R) — Syrian President Hafez Al Assad arrived in the Libyan capital, Tripoli, Tuesday and was met by Libyan leader Col. Muammar Qadhafi, the official Libyan news agency IANA said. The agency dispatch, received here, said Mr. Assad was accompanied by his Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam and other senior officials. The visit had been announced. Syria and Libya have been the leading opponents of a U.S.-backed Lebanese-Israeli agreement for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

PLO seeks more Soviet support

KUWAIT (R) — Salah Khalaf, who is heading a Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) mission to the Soviet Union Wednesday, said here Tuesday the purpose of the visit was to "ensure more support for the coming battle and for the determined political stance." He did not elaborate, but said: "The visit will be a success in all respects." The mission will include Khalid Al Hassan, head of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Palestine National Council (PLO parliament-in-exile), Mahmoud Abbas, member of the Central Committee of Fatah commando organisation, and Abbas Zaki, head of the PLO office in South Yemen.

Brzezinski says he talked with Arafat

ABU DHABI (R) — Former U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was Tuesday quoted as having told a group of officials from the United Arab Emirates (UAE) Foreign Ministry that he had met Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat, the Emirates News Agency said. It also quoted Mr. Brzezinski as telling the officials the United States had held unofficial talks with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) without disclosing when the meetings took place.

Iraqi U.N. official dies suddenly

UNITED NATIONS (R) — A senior Iraqi official of the United Nations, George Yacoub, who was to have retired Tuesday after 24 years service, died in a New York hospital where he was awaiting heart surgery, the secretary reported. Mr. Yacoub, 60, a lawyer and journalist, was a former spokesman for the U.N. peacekeeping force in Cyprus and had served as director of U.N. Information Services in Sudan and Pakistan. His most recent post was that of deputy director of U.N. Radio and Visual Services in the Department of Public Information in New York.

INSIDE

- Italy has a new prophet, page 2
- Jordan, West Germany sign technical cooperation agreement, page 3
- Gulf Cooperation Council — a successful experiment in the Arab World, page 4
- Television magicians look for mysteries, page 5
- Roger Vasselme tramples Connors, page 6
- Dollar, sterling firm amid Williamsburg dis-appointment, page 7
- British centrist morale boosted, page 8

Beirut seeks Arab approval of pullout pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanon is making a new bid to raise Arab support for its troop withdrawal agreement with Israel to counter Syrian-led opposition to the accord, officials said Tuesday.

State-run Beirut Radio announced that Foreign Minister Elie Salem will visit Saudi Arabia on Saturday to discuss the stalled two-week-old agreement. Lebanese government officials have suggested that Saudi Arabia may mediate between Lebanon and Syria over the agreement which the hardline government of President Hafez Al Assad has pledged to torpedo. Officials said Beirut might send envoys to other Arab countries. Most Arab states, clearly concerned that the accord violates Lebanon's Arab commitments, have withheld support.

Calm over Bekaa

Israeli planes were reported to have broken the sound barrier over Syrian positions in north and east Lebanon Tuesday but radio reports said the often-tense ceasefire line in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley was calm. Informed sources in Beirut said Lebanon was also considering sending a senior envoy to Moscow to seek to reverse opposition to the accord from the Soviet Union, which is closely linked to Syria. Prime Minister Shafiq Al Wazir, currently on a visit to Paris, was mentioned as a possible envoy, they said, but no choice had yet been made or date set. Israel put its invasion force in southern Lebanon on high alert following an aerial confrontation on Wednesday — the first for almost a year — and Syrian troop manoeuvres in the Bekaa Valley. Syria's ruling Arab Baath Socialist Party, stepping up its war of words with Washington, warned Tuesday that American blood could be spilt in any new Middle East war.

Beirut-Damascus road cut

BEIRUT (R) — The main Beirut-Damascus Highway was cut Tuesday by right-wing militiamen who have been fighting Druze in the mountains near Beirut for months, security sources said. The sources said the closure was intended to prevent kidnappings of travellers on the road. Beirut newspapers reported the mountain area was tense, but that the latest Israeli-enforced ceasefire appeared to be holding, apart from isolated shooting incidents Monday. Heavily-armed rightists and fighters of the mainly Druze Progressive Socialist Party (PSP) have been battling sporadically in the Israeli-held Shouf mountains since Israel's invasion last June.

Shells land in airport

On Monday night, two mortar shells landed close to a United States Marine post at Beirut airport, causing some damage but no casualties, security sources reported.

TASS: Summit solved nothing

MOSCOW (R) — The summit of seven Western leaders in Williamsburg did nothing to resolve their economic problems and ignored the difficulties of the Third World, the official Soviet news agency TASS said Tuesday. "Their communique contains many general phrases but in fact offers no practical measures for overcoming the crisis situation or settling the economic and financial contradictions between the Western countries," TASS said. The United States had refused to meet even halfway its allies' demands for a reduction in U.S. budget deficits and interest rates and had blocked French proposals for an international conference to reform the world monetary system. TASS said the Western leaders had expressed "hypocritical concern" about the problems of the developing countries. They had put forward no concrete measures for giving these countries effective aid and had completely ignored their demands for talks on a new global economic order.

Economic summit fails to produce solid proposals despite flash of West's unity

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (R) — Western leaders return home Tuesday from a summit meeting that produced the show of unity President Reagan had sought but few concrete proposals for tackling world economic problems. As is customary at their annual economic summits, the seven major Western industrial countries has issued a final statement which succeeded in bridging policy differences but focused mostly on broad economic goals. The United States, West Germany, Britain, France, Canada, Japan and Italy pledged to fight inflation, create jobs and try to stabilise currency market fluctuations as the global economy emerges from the worst recession in 50 years. "Significant success has been achieved in reducing inflation and interest rates, there have been improvements in productivity, and we now clearly see signs of recovery," the leaders said in the statement read by Mr. Reagan Monday night.



FOOT ON THE HUSTINGS: With his arm firmly around the shoulders of a young coloured boy, Michael Foot, leader of the British Labour Party, Monday walks through the streets of Brighton, in south London during his election campaign. Brighton is noted as a black community, and is high in unemployment (A.P. wirephoto)

Syria starts mediation in PLO internal revolt

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria has started talks to try to stop violent dissent in Yasser Arafat's mainstream Fatah group from tearing apart the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), PLO officials said Tuesday. The talks began at the Foreign Ministry in Damascus late Monday night under the auspices of Syria's ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party. Syria stepped in after reports of gunbattles between "Arafat" supporters and Fatah hardliners who accuse him of abandoning armed struggle with Israel. Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam met representatives of leftist PLO dissident Abu Saleh while other officials talked with Mr. Arafat's men including Farouk Kaddumi, head of the PLO Political Department. The talks were aimed at "re-activating dialogue" between Syria and the PLO and mediating between the factions, Palestinian officials said. Monday night's meeting was intended to be the first of a series, PLO officials said. Palestinian sources said they believed Mr. Arafat himself was touring positions Tuesday in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where PLO and Syrian forces are ranged against Israeli troops.

Fahd appeals for unity

King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has urged all factions of the PLO to settle their disputes which he said only served the enemy, the Saudi Press Agency reported Monday. He made the appeal at a regular session of the Saudi cabinet in Riyadh Monday night, during which the Lebanon problem and the Palestinian situation were reviewed. Monday night's meeting was intended to be the first of a series, PLO officials said. Palestinian sources said they believed Mr. Arafat himself was touring positions Tuesday in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley, where PLO and Syrian forces are ranged against Israeli troops.

Weinberger: Missiles can be deployed on time

BONN (R) — U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger said Tuesday the production of new medium-range nuclear missiles was on target and they could start being deployed in Europe on schedule at the end of the year. Mr. Weinberger told a press conference in Bonn that Moscow's attitude at Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva would determine whether the stationing went ahead and on what scale. "The plans for deployment and manufacture of those missiles were made a long time ago and are being adhered to while we are negotiating," he said. The defence secretary, who had just completed a two-day visit, refused to give any details of the plans. But he indicated that the first of 104 Pershing-2 missiles could be stationed in December.

Shultz says Mideast tension has eased

WILLIAMSBURG, Virginia (R) — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz said Monday Israeli-Syrian tensions seemed to have eased slightly in Lebanon, where the risk of a new Middle East war appeared to be growing during the weekend. Mr. Shultz, who was in the Middle East earlier this month to put together the troop withdrawal agreement Israel signed with Lebanon, said a dangerous situation brought on by a new Syrian troop build-up in Lebanon "seems to have calmed down." Speaking to reporters at the end of the seven-nation economic summit presided over by President Reagan, Mr. Shultz said he concluded from intelligence reports he received Monday that "the level of tension seems to have subsided a little bit—at least that is the indication."

White House officials said they were relieved that an apparent Israeli-Syrian confrontation just two days ago had not disrupted the economic summit. They said Mr. Reagan would continue to work for Syria's agreement to remove all its troops from Lebanon following Israel's pledge to do so. Israel has said it will not fully implement its promised troop withdrawal until Syria follows suit.

Oil slick hits Saudi coast

BAHRAIN (R) — Thick tarry balls from an oil slick threatening marine life and desalination plants in the Gulf were reported to have hit parts of Saudi Arabia's eastern coast, Gulf environment officials said Tuesday. They said the balls of heavy crude hit the Saudi coast near the Saudi oil terminal of Ras Tanura Monday. They declined to give further details or say whether the patches hit in significant amounts. Ras Tanura lies 56 kilometres north of a Saudi desalination plant in Al Khobar, which reopened earlier this month after being closed in March, and the same distance from the northern coast of Bahrain. The head of Iran's environment protection organisation, Mirza Taheri, said in Tehran recently the slick covered an area of 440 to 466 square kilometres. Environment officials in Bahrain, however, said the Iranian figure was too small. Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman and the United Arab Emirates are conferring over how to contain the oil, but the Iran-Iraq war has so far thwarted efforts to reach an agreement on capping the wells and mopping up the slick. An environment official in Bahrain said a joint mop-up operation outside the war zone at the northern end of the Gulf, which was due to have started in mid-May, had not been carried out due to a lack of response from Iran.

Cabinet, Madaba residents hold dialogue Water and electricity services will be priorities in '84, Badran says

MADABA (J.T.) — The priorities in Jordan's budget for the fiscal year 1984 would be to develop water and electricity services in the country, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday. The decision has been taken in line with the government's eagerness to provide the citizens with basic services, the prime minister said. Mr. Badran, speaking at a five-hour open session of the cabinet, said that the government has decided to make frequent field visits to various regions of the country to study citizens' problems and needs and to take the appropriate action. This decision, he said, has been taken under the instructions of His Majesty King Hussein.

During its session in Madaba Tuesday, the cabinet granted JD 124,000 in aid to the district to help implement various municipal, social and sports projects. The prime minister also promised Madaba residents that the government would continue to support municipality projects in the district, particularly the renovation of the city's water pipeline network. The prime minister also announced that a specialised committee has been set in Madaba to study the requirements of the district in improving and developing its roads and the committee would determine the priorities in this regard.

Mr. Badran said that the government decided to stop the digging of artesian wells in southern Amman because the primary aim of such projects is to find potable water and then water for irrigation. The stoppage is a temporary measure, and the decision will be reviewed when the Amman Governorate would have ample supply of potable water with the completion in 1984 of a project to channel water from Deir Alla. Mr. Badran said.

During the meeting, an open dialogue took place on the needs and demands of the district residents between the prime minister and the citizens. The citizens have a major role to play in controlling consumer prices and the government cannot eliminate possibilities of higher prices without the cooperation of the public in promptly reporting cases of contraventions, the prime minister said.

NATO ministers attack U.S. curbs on trade with Moscow

BRUSSELS (R) — North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) European defence ministers Tuesday condemned draft U.S. legislation allowing Washington to deny its allies access to its markets if it believes they are selling sensitive equipment to the Soviet Union. They also said they might reduce purchases of American technology if the U.S. does not buy more European equipment. Norwegian Defence Minister Anders Sjaastad, who chaired the ministerial meeting, told a news conference there was "much impatience among Europeans with the restrictive proceedings and legislation of the U.S. congress." The Euro-group, which includes all NATO's European members except France and Iceland, did not mention the legislation, known as the export administration act, by name but Mr. Sjaastad told reporters they were referring to this. A communique said: "Whilst expressing full awareness of the fact that militarily relevant technology, if transferred to the Warsaw Pact, would contribute to the development of its military strength, ministers affirmed the need for the allies freely to exchange advanced technology among themselves..." Mr. Sjaastad said ministers had closely monitored legislation now before Congress. He added: "We could buy less (from the U.S.) and buy more among Europeans."

U.N. calls for speedy Namibian independence

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The Security Council Tuesday directed Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar to begin talks aimed at bringing Namibia (South West Africa) to early independence. The unanimous resolution also condemned what was termed South Africa's "continued illegal occupation of Namibia." Mr. Perez de Cuellar, who has said he is ready to go to South Africa if invited, must report to the council by Aug. 31 on the results of his consultations with "the parties to the proposed ceasefire"—including nationalist guerrilla forces. Five years ago, South Africa accepted the council's terms for Namibian independence, but has not implemented them as a number of obstacles developed. The latest of these was South Africa's insistence, backed by the United States, that Cuban troops in neighbouring Angola first be withdrawn.

Announcement

Amman Chamber of Industry announces that the chamber's new telephone numbers are as follows:

44747	42296	44569
42649		41648

FEATURES

Italy has a new prophet

By Roger Cohen
Rome

SANT'ANSANO, Italy — God's latest prophet wears dark glasses, is married with one daughter, owns a soap and detergent shop, drives a small dark blue Fiat, and lives in the beautiful Tuscan town of Siena.

That, at least, is what the 400-strong community of Sant'Ansano in the Archdiocese of Siena think, and their belief has landed them in big trouble with the Vatican.

Excommunication, the rarely used supreme penalty of the Roman Catholic Church, fell on Sant'Ansano on May 4. The small, brick church on a hill outside Siena is locked, and its bells no longer chime the hours across the surrounding Chianti vineyards.

Enzo Cupani, the excommunicated local priest, is philosophical: "The gospel is repeating itself. We will pray in the square in front of the church or elsewhere. We will be the people of God guided in the desert."

The peaceful square is carefully tended beneath its rows of cypress and plane trees. Pansies, azaleas and roses grow around the church. "Faith in the Apostle Peter inspired us to build this up from a ruin," Cupani said.

The "Apostle Peter" is Piero Babbini, a clean-shaven 55-year-old former football coach and coal salesman with greying hair.

His followers, said by Cupani to be growing daily in number, say he has cured more than 3,500 people through miracles and was sent by Christ to redeem the church and mankind.

Babbini shuns the press and was extremely reticent when reporters found him kneeling before the church and asked him what

he thought of the locking of its doors.

"Ask the priests of Rome. They have fallen so far they no longer have a face," he muttered, before clambering into his car and driving off across the hills to Siena.

The Archbishop of Siena, Mario Castellano, was serenely dismissive of Babbini: "He is a baby, a big actor. He claims over 3,500 miracles, more than have been proved in the whole history of the church. It is a joke."

Castellano signed the excommunication order from the Vatican's sacred congregation for the doctrine of the faith. It ruled that Cupani, "the so-called Apostle Peter and the so-called community of Sant'Ansano" were heretics and schismatics.

The excommunication forbids all the community from receiving Holy Sacraments or holding office in the Roman Catholic Church. But Cupani, who wears a white monk's cowl, defiantly held mass in the church soon after the excommunication, after emissaries from the archbishop locked the church, he held mass in the square outside.

"I handed over the keys on May 13 because I might otherwise have gone to prison," he said. They are now in the hands of a priest from an adjacent parish, Savino Mazzini.

A statement from the Sant'Ansano community makes it clear they intend to make no compromises with Rome, drawing strength from alleged parallels between their situation and that of Christ's first disciples.

It quotes the "Apostle Peter" as saying: "With my arrival on earth, the gospel is repeating itself in all its power and greatness, and nobody will be able to stop me."

It says a people that showed its strength by wandering in the desert for 40 years knows the power of faith and will not be frightened by the edicts of cardinals.

Cupani said he first met Babbini in January 1979 and was immediately convinced of his divine powers. He was named parish priest for the then-ruined church of Sant'Ansano at the end of that year.

"The followers of the apostle began to congregate here and we patiently restored the place. I tried to convince the archbishop that Peter had been sent by God, but he was not prepared to hear my case," he said.

The community says Babbini received the call more than 20 years ago when a wooden cross appeared before him, and he has been working miracles for 11 years.

Bruno Bracciali, a local metalworker, said his wife had been cured of lung cancer. "Before that, I was a blasphemer and the church left me alone. Now I believe fervently, and I've been excommunicated," he said.

Cupani, an amiable young man with a far-away grin, insisted that several of the alleged miracle cures could be proved. He said he had asked to be heard at the Vatican, but had not received an invitation.

"The church no longer serves the gospel, but uses the gospel to make money and politics," he said to the approving nods of several followers.

The community preaches a passionate adherence to Christ's message in what they call its first simplicity. Shoes are not allowed in Church, women must wear veils during services, the holy prayer must be said only on one's knees, and communion received only

after fasting from midnight of the night before.

Cupani predicted the community would grow steadily and the "apostle" would one day abandon his job, his lay clothes and his house to wander and preach.

But, for the Archbishop of Siena, the problem of the Sant'Ansano community has already been resolved.

"Normal mass will be held in the church there on Sunday. Cupani will have to leave his house, which belongs to the Parish. The situation is returning to normal," he said.

The priest, however, said he did not intend to budge, would open legal proceedings against the locking of the church, and hold mass "under a tent if necessary."

"A new era had begun which is leading to the apocalypse. Christ be with you," he added by way of a farewell salutation.

Italians dedicate 1984 to Etruscans

By M.T. Wochicievich

ROME — Four Italian regions officially gave notice recently that they intend to dedicate 1984 to the Etruscans — that mysterious people who held sway for a time over Rome before they were defeated by the Roman armies.

The origins of the Etruscans are still unknown, but they left behind indications of their great civilisation in works of art of inestimable value.

The first mention of the Etruscans in Italy — when the peninsula was still divided into cities and provinces — can be found in the 8th century B.C., when they inhabited a large area called "Etruria", now the region of Tuscany.

From Etruria, they extended south into Campania, and north to the Po River Valley. Their cities Volterra, Cortona, Fiesole, Veio, Tarquinia (the name of two of the Etruscan kings who ruled over Rome), Cerveteri, and Orvieto — all still contain some vestiges of their ancient splendour.

Cerveteri, in the region of Lazio, a few kilometres from Rome, is the site of one of the most exceptional Etruscan necropolises with "tumuli" graves or tombs carved out of the volcanic rock hills.

The necropolis extends for many kilometres in the beautiful Lazio countryside, near the shores of the Mediterranean where Etruscan ships once lay day at anchor.

The insides of the tombs were carved to simulate a home, after Etruscan religious beliefs founded on the cult of the hereafter. The dead bodies were laid out on stone beds in the "room", with all of the objects which the deceased held dear laid around it to serve him in his long voyage to the after-life.

After the excavation of the tombs, these treasures and art objects were distributed to the major Italian museums. In Rome's Valle Giulia Museum, for example, are Etruscan vases, jewels, statues, kitchen and work tools, mirrors and arms. The most famous object there is a statue of

Apollo, the god of light and beauty, identified with the sun.

In the tombs of Tarquinia, another Etruscan necropolis, there are examples of the civilisation's high level of artistic ability in wall paintings, using ochre, sienna, blue and green.

The painters immortalised scenes of dance and hunting, love and war, joy and married life, and children's games, on the tomb walls.

The Etruscans who dominated the Italian peninsula for centuries through sea and land battles were a happy and powerful people, with their own precise and developed political and social order.

Eventually defeated by the Romans, they were assimilated gradually into the culture of their conquerors, who absorbed political and cultural elements from them.

The four regions of Umbria, Lazio, Campania, and Tuscany, once home to the Etruscans, are dedicating 1984 to them with a series of major exhibitions focusing on an archaeological theme

of unique fascination for the Italian and foreign public.

The central exhibit in Florence will be based on the historic process, to make the public aware of the "structure" of the Etruscan civilisation, from its formation in proto-historic epochs up until its fall in the period between the third and second centuries B.C.

The theme of the exhibit in Cortona will be "the prosperity of the Etruscans", while an exhibit in Umbria will concentrate on relations between the original native Umbrians and the Etruscan civilisation.

With a number of other proposals and events planned for the year, the ambitious programme promises to be of interest to experts and historians as well as to the general public, who will have the opportunity to get to know, admire and appreciate a people whose origins are still a mystery, even though they were masters of civilisation.

ANSA feature

Biogas could help solve energy problems of Bangladesh

By Nurul Huda

DACCA — Bangladesh's military regime wants to use biogas to help solve the nation's energy problems. It even plans to install one biogas plant at each of the country's 450 police stations, as a means of popularising the technology.

On paper, biogas looks good. Bangladesh has few trees. Most people cook with cow dung and rice straw. If the same dung and straw are flung into relatively simple concrete "digesters", the eventual result is methane — biogas — which can cook meals and power lights and machines.

But there is a catch, as the military tacticians are finding out. Recently, when soldiers tried to "motivate" villagers near the capital to install family-size biogas digesters at their own expense, they found only three takers.

At this rate, it may take some time before the benefits of biogas reach the 80 million people who live in this country's 68,000 rural villages.

To speed up the process, the Environment Pollution Control Department installed 152 plants around the country, at government expense.

These, which cost the equivalent of \$160 each, went only to relatively wealthy families and members of village councils. So the rich and locally powerful benefited from tax revenue, much of which came from the poor majority.

But there is logic in this. To supply enough fuel for the cooking and lighting needs of a family of five, each plant needs about 10 kilograms (22 pounds) of dung a day — the output of four cows.

However, in Bangladesh, a four-cow family is a wealthy family, one which can afford to buy its own kerosene and does not relish the tedium of feeding dung into a

digester.

If the government does manage to popularise the use of biogas among cow-owning families — perhaps by large subsidies — then the landless majority of Bangladesh will have a more difficult time finding dung with which to cook. It will all be going into biogas plants.

The wealthy people who would be saving money on fuel are the sort who invest their savings in cows and land. Since biogas, at this state in its development, still requires considerable government technical and financial support, then some of the limited government funds in this poor country would be going to make the rich richer.

Bangladesh's own first experiment with biogas was at the Savar Dairy farm in 1979. Since then, that large plant has been improved and its costs reduced. But the government shelved without explanation plans to install 750 plants around the country in 1981-82.

Biogas may, if the technology proves itself over the long run, eventually save Bangladesh energy money. But this may be at the expense of the rural poor, the vast majority of this nation's people.

— Earthscan feature

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HOME NEWS

Conference focuses on water resources, WSC future plans

AMMAN (Petra) — The national conference on drinking water and environmental protection organised by the Health Ministry in cooperation with the World Health Organisation (WHO), continued its meetings Tuesday at the Yarmouk University liaison office.

The participants discussed a number of working papers submitted by the Natural Resources Authority (NRA), the Water Supply Corporation (WSC), the Agriculture Ministry, and the Amman Water and Sewerage

Authority (AWSA) on water resources and drinking water in Jordan.

The papers explained that the annual average rainfall in Jordan is about 6,000 million cubic metres, and that most of this is lost through evaporation.

The papers also explained that the annual average available water, including springs and flood water, reaches around 900 million cubic metres. The quantity of ground water available for drinking purposes reaches 250 million cubic metres per year, while the

total quantity of surface and ground water in the country around 1.150 million cubic metres per year.

The working papers also discussed the characteristics and problems of water in Jordan, most importantly the relative lack of sources and the lack of a clear water policy defining the best utilisation of existing resources.

The papers also discussed WSC projects currently under implementation and the corporation's future plans.

Polish economic team starts talks

AMMAN (Petra) — The first meeting of the joint Jordanian-Polish economic committee began at the Ministry of Industry and Trade here Tuesday.

The two delegations discussed aspects of cooperation between the two countries in the economic and trade fields. They also talked about the possibility of establishing joint projects in Jordan

as well as promoting scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

Two subcommittees, one for trade and the other for economic and industrial cooperation, were formed to explore all possibilities of economic cooperation between the two countries in detail.

The Jordanian delegation was

headed by Industry and Trade Minister Under-Secretary Mohammad Saleh Al Hourani, while the Polish team was led by Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Jerzy Kapuscinski.

At the end of the three-days of meeting, the two delegations are expected to sign an economic and trade protocol.

Hassan concedes Touqan family

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Tuesday visited the residence of Senator Bahudin Touqan to present his condolences to the Touqan family on the death of the late Salah Touqan.

Posts juggled

AMMAN (J.T.) — Interior Minister Ahmad Obeidat has decided to transfer Karak Governor Diyab Youssef to the head office in Amman and to appoint Shawkat Jaradat as acting governor of Karak.

He also decided to transfer Tafilah District Governor Tal'at Al Naywaseh to the head office and Mohammad Shihadeh Al Tahouni from the Amman governor's office.

Taiwanese firm to donate \$250,000 of equipment

AMMAN (J.T.) — An agreement to equip the Vocational Training Centre (VTC) in the central Jordan Valley was signed at the Labour Ministry Tuesday with a Taiwanese company. According to the agreement, the company will donate the necessary equipment and machines at a cost of \$250,000. Al Ra'i newspaper

reported Tuesday.

Director-General of the VTC Munzir Al Masri said the centre is part of the new complex of workshops which the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) is establishing in the Ma'addi area. It will specialise in agricultural, carpentry, welding, and the maintenance of equipment in general.

Uranium traces confirmed

AMMAN (J.T.) — Tests conducted on Jordanian phosphate samples in a West German laboratory has revealed that the mineral contains uranium, according to a report in Al Ra'i newspaper. The paper, which did not quote any source for the information, said that the uranium is suitable for commercial use in the industrial sector. Tests on the mineral were conducted in cooperation with the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company.

Dental association aims to increase public's teeth care consciousness

AMMAN — Lack of dental education in Jordan presents a two-fold problem that is slowly intensifying with time. The public doesn't care for their teeth and dentists don't have enough work.

To counteract this, the Jordan Dental Association is making efforts at public education, president Dr. Abdel Aziz Al Haj Ahmad said recently.

"Even a ratio of 1:10,000 wouldn't make enough business for the dentists when there is no education for people," he said. The current dentist to population ratio in the country is 1:4,500 — close to European standards.

During the past two years dentists from the association have gone out to lecture in schools, societies and clubs, write question and answer columns in new-



papers, and present talks on television and radio. They are now preparing slides, and announcements on oral care for between-programme spots.

The association, established in 1967, now has 700 registered members, 450 of those now practicing in the East Bank, 150 in the West Bank, 60 in the Royal Medical Services, and 70 in the Ministry of Health. Three hundred are employees of companies and other institutes. Two-thirds of all these are in the metropolitan Amman-Zarka area.

With 100 new dentists returning yearly from studies abroad and with dental schools planned in the Jordan and Yarmouk universities, which would graduate another 100, Dr. Al Haj Ahmad worries about future employment prospects for his members.

"Numbers are limited in the Ministry of Health and Royal Medical Services and private clinics are expensive to establish. I expect this employment problem in the near future even without graduates from the local schools," he said. "We need the help of radio, television and government to educate the people, not just the association. This would give a two-way action — to help citizens achieve good oral hygiene and to improve work for dentists."

At present dental surgeons are able to do minor surgery in private practice while referring patients who need restorative surgery to either the government's Al Bashir Hospital or the King Hussein Medical City. If their workload does increase, they will have to face yet another problem — the lack of dental assistants and no local training school to produce them.

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Representatives from the German Federal Republic and Jordan Tuesday sign three technical agreements at the University of Jordan campus (Petra photo)

Visiting professor buried

IRBID (Petra) — The late Dr. Sa'id Ahmad, visiting professor at the Yarmouk University Mass Communications Faculty and former dean of the Karachi University Mass Communications Faculty, was buried here Tuesday.

The Irbid governor and mayor,

several deans of faculty and heads of departments at the university took part in the funeral procession. The Pakistani ambassador in Amman also attended the funeral of Dr. Ahmad, who died after a short illness.

Supply Ministry changes spaghetti, detergent prices

AMMAN (Petra) — The Supply Ministry decided Tuesday to alter the prices of all types of locally produced spaghetti setting them at 73 fils per 400 gramme packet for wholesalers, and 85 fils per packet for consumers throughout the country.

The ministry also decided to

establish new consumer prices for certain brands of detergents as follows: Persil JD 3.510 per 6.2 kilo packet and JD 1.185 per a 3.1 kilo packet; Ariel JD 3.920 per 5-kilo packet, and for Modern JD 2.400 per 3 kilo packet.

The new prices will come in to force Wednesday.

Charity centres graduate more students

KARAK (Petra) — Her Highness Princess Basmah attended Tuesday here the graduation ceremony of female students at the typing and sewing centres run by the Mo'ab women's charity society.

At the beginning of the ceremony, the acting Governor of Karak Shawkat Jaradat, spoke on the importance of voluntary work and called for greater cooperation between the education department and charitable organisations to serve the needs of the local community.

At the end of the ceremony, Princess Basmah awarded the certificates to the 128 graduates.

Princess Basmah also presided over a meeting of the constituent assembly of the society for the care of the retarded at the Karak Governorate conference hall.

Jordan, FDR sign technical accords

AMMAN (Petra) — Three agreements covering technical cooperation between the Jordanian government and the Federal Republic of Germany were signed at the University of Jordan Tuesday.

According to the details, the West German government will give Jordan the necessary technical assistance to expand the geology and physics departments and increase the efficiency of the tuition in computer science at the university.

The West German government will also hold three specialised training courses in West Germany for

Jordanian technicians working in the computer field, and will supply the necessary equipment needed to develop the electronics workshop at the university.

University of Jordan President Abdul Salam Al Majali signed the agreements on behalf of Jordan, and West German ambassador in Amman Hermann Munz signed for his country.



Her Highness Princess Basmah Tuesday presents certificates to graduates of the sewing and typing courses run by the Mo'ab women's charity (Petra photo)

University language centre continues to expand its activity

By Ailsa C. Duff
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Unknown to many people is the language centre at the University of Jordan where students from both Jordan and overseas are studying a variety of languages. Established by Royal Decree in 1980 the centre began functioning in September of that year.

Dr. Mohammed Hassan Ibrahim, the director of the language centre, elaborated on the goals and activities of the institute in an interview with the Jordan Times recently.

Aims and objectives

"The objectives we have are to assist organisations and bodies outside the university in solving their problems in the field of language education, with specific reference to the Ministry of Education. In addition to this we help departments and faculties within the university in solving matters related to language teaching by designing new courses and proposing new material for example," he said.

The centre is divided into four sections. The first of these is the English language section which at present offers only one course. Next year however there will be two: a general language course for all the university students which contains both a non-credit and a credit course. Students wishing to graduate from the university are obliged to take a proficiency test to ensure that they have achieved a certain level of expertise in English. The results in this test will dictate which of the courses (credit and or non-credit) they will take.

"In addition to this," said the director, "we sometimes receive requests from the university asking us to design, organise and implement certain courses for specific faculties. At present we are offering this service to students in the nursing faculty. There they study

all their courses in English and so it was felt that they needed further instruction. Thus we teach them English during the first two years of their training. The material that we have chosen to use for this course comes from text books that are most likely to be utilised by the nurses during their training."

Course philosophy

"The philosophy behind such courses," explained Dr. Ibrahim, "is an approach which is known as E.S.P. (English for Specific Purposes). We are also doing a similar programme for students in the Faculty of Law. There the students are supposed to be trained in legal terminology, to understand the subtle difference in the meaning of words. A third course we are doing," continued Dr. Ibrahim, "is a post-graduate diploma in the Faculty of Education. Students at the end of this course get a diploma in Library Science."

The second division of the centre is the Arabic language section which, like the English section, takes care of the proficiency test in Arabic. Once again students must fulfil this requirement in order to graduate from the university. Marks achieved in the test will dictate which of the courses (non-credit and or credit) they will take.

"As well as this we have an intensive programme in Arabic for speakers of other languages," stated the director. "Indications seem to be that we are doing better than anyone else in this sphere." Students taking this course do 20 hours a week and in addition must complete set exercises in the language laboratories, libraries and so on. "This course lasts for the regular university term of about 16 weeks," said the director. Some students nevertheless stay on for the whole academic year while others leave after the first term ends.

"There are three levels in this course," Dr. Ibrahim continued, "termed beginners, intermediate

and advanced. If a student takes all three levels," he said, "then he has had the chance to study more than nine hundred hours of Arabic which should be adequate for him to be able to pursue with reasonable facility the Arabic studies of his interest."

Foreign universities

"Most people who attend this programme are students of Arab and Islamic studies in foreign universities, so they come to us from all parts of the world, east and west. It is only a minority of students who come here for the complete year and each student must solve his economic problems by himself," for the University of Jordan does not offer scholarships to these students. "Some students are sponsored by their government or some other institution," the director explained, "but the university does not finance them."

This semester the language centre has about 40 foreign students coming from a wide variety of countries — the Soviet Union, United States of America, Switzerland, Federal Republic of Germany, Chile, Malaysia, Thailand, Australia and many others.

Along with the intensive course in Arabic, is a non-intensive one for predominantly local people. "We started this programme," declared Dr. Ibrahim, "at the request of people who live in Amman, for example embassy staff and com-

panies, who found it impossible to attend the intensive course lessons which are always held in the mornings. So we considered offering a non-intensive programme and we started it last year only to find that the response was magnificent. We have about 60 students at present taking this course. They come three days a week for a two hour lesson," related the director, "which makes a total of 96 hours a term."

European languages

The third section of the centre is the modern European language section. "These are languages which have no departments on campus" expounded Dr. Ibrahim. "In this section we teach French, Spanish, German, and Italian, of which the most popular of these is French because French is taught in most schools here. Many students take these languages as electives or as a minor paper (with the exception of Italian)," he said.

The latest section to be formed is the translation section which was only established recently and admitted its first batch of students last February. A group of 15 students are presently enrolled on the course which covers interpretation as well as translation.

"Unfortunately Arabic is one of the only United Nations languages in which there is no official academic training to prepare translators or interpreters for work in international organisations. The

demand for Arabic translators has therefore been really high," stated Dr. Ibrahim. "and we hope that this programme will help in part to prepare people to meet this demand. At the moment we have the course in only two languages Arabic and English, but later on we hope to add other languages, most probably United Nations languages because this is where the demand is greatest."

Students who graduate from this course receive a diploma in translation and interpretation.

The language centre is totally financed by the University of Jordan and caters for about 1500 students every year. The centre is equipped with language laboratories and video sets among other educational aids, and the director hopes that they will be able to purchase computers in the future.

Dormitories for girls studying at the centre are available, however the boys must go outside the university to find accommodation. Nevertheless there are a number of privately owned hostels within walking distance of the university which offer decent surroundings and reasonable prices for both male and female students.

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The task that lies ahead

THOSE who think that Jordan's "national security" is a vague term will most probably look at the formation of the Jordanian People's Army with some apprehension as well. We have to admit that we see things differently.

In our view, the highest form of Jordan's national security is this country's ability to take its most independent decision under the most difficult circumstances; and based upon this, there is no doubt that Jordan has every right to ensure for itself maximum national security and to pursue this goal the way it can and sees fit. Consequently, if the formation of the People's Army is one step that the government should take to strengthen our independence, and we believe it is, then there is no question that the debate and swift adoption by the National Consultative Council (NCC) on Monday of the People's Army bill does serve our country's interests best.

Maybe, the circumstances which surrounded the higher pitch of talk on "national security" were difficult or unfortunate. Nevertheless, the concept and its implications remain the same today as they were then: Israel and Israeli policies pose a direct and real threat against Jordan as a people and country; and we can eliminate, or minimise, this threat only if each and everyone of us is made ready to fight the biggest of all Israeli threats to the end when necessary.

Building strength at home to resist Israeli hegemony and expansionist plans is therefore a national requirement, especially in the absence of Arab unity or even solidarity, and this is what Jordan's People's Army is all about and for.

There remains technicalities, details and, the question of resources to be tackled in order to make the army's experiment a success in practice. But, judging by the NCC's discussions on the theoretical side of these issues last Monday, we hope and expect that most, if not all, problems will be surmounted in good time, through hard and sincere work.

No doubt, there will also be the question of our psychological readiness and preparedness for this important turn in building our national strength. Unfortunately, as things stand now, much of the homework has yet to be done. Our people are not unaware of the dangers facing us, nor are they unwilling to sacrifice, but most need to be known better how and where to make the sacrifice for the best results to remove the dangers. The task that lies ahead is not easy, but it has to be done.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Seeds of a new alliance

THE Eastern Jewish Movement recently formed in Israel should be studied with interest, particularly because it is opposed to the Israeli settlement of Palestinian lands and all forms of racism and oppression against the Palestinians. Furthermore, it has declared that it intends to work for a just solution to the Palestinian issue. What is most interesting is that for the first time eastern Jews in Israel have formed an independent political movement, while it is also the first time they have declared themselves opposed to violence and extremism.

During the last three decades, western Jewry have been trying to make themselves look more civilised and tolerant than their eastern counterparts. They formed a distinct class in Israel which ran state affairs, while the easterners formed the majority of the work force. They used this ascendancy to spread hatred against both the Arabs and the eastern Jews.

If this movement is capable of organising itself into a powerful voting block and is able to translate its declared principles into practice, then there will be a real opportunity for eastern Jews and Palestinians to make a prosperous future guaranteeing justice and stability, and putting an end to the tragedy of the Palestinian people.

Al Dustour: Citizen's patriotic duty

THE National Consultative Council (NCC) has approved the people's army bill, which is a significant step on the path towards achieving the cherished dream of every citizen, namely to defend his country and people. The responsibility for defending the homeland is the responsibility of every citizen. No one should hesitate to shoulder this responsibility in working alongside the Jordanian armed forces in performing this patriotic duty.

The NCC approval of this bill came as a response to the people's desire for such a law. Passing the bill at this particular time is a further expression of our people's understanding of the challenges and dangers posed both to Jordan and the Arab Nation. To date our gallant armed forces have carried forth the banner of our country; now it is time for our noble Jordanian citizens to work as comrades alongside our heroic army and to help shoulder the great burden which our brave army has been bearing alone for many years. The army is a school for creating good citizens. Thus the creation of a popular army is an opportunity for our citizens to learn how to become good citizens. There is no greater feeling for a man than to embody the aspirations of his country. Likewise there is no privilege more precious to sacrifice one's life for the sake of the land in which we live.

Sawt Al Shaab: Need for financial support

WE do not exaggerate when we say that the meetings of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian committee for the support of the steadfastness of the residents of the occupied Arab territories are among the most important ever undertaken as they represent the only link between our kinsmen in the occupied territories and their Arab Nation. Supporting the steadfastness of our kinsmen should be the top priority of all pan-Arab decisions, particularly in the current phase of our region's history. Supporting our brothers in the occupied territories should not be thwarted by internal divisions in our own Arab.

Zionism, which is suppressing our kinsmen, depends on the financing of world Zionist organisations which have given billions of dollars to Israel. However, the fund for supporting the steadfastness of the Palestinian people is suffering from the failure of certain Arab countries to fulfill their financial obligations. This will consequently weaken the ability of the occupied territories to confront Israel's settlement policies. Our joint committee has therefore made no more important a call than to appeal to Arab states to fulfil their financial obligations.

GCC is a successful experiment in Arab World

By Ibrahim Noori
 Reuter

BAHRAIN — Just two years after its creation the Gulf Cooperation Council in the Arabian peninsula is gaining political stature while also pursuing its original economic and security aims.

A moderating group among the oil states, the six-member council was formed on May 25, 1981, following political turmoil in the strategic region. It favours stable prices to overcome the world recession.

Its members, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), together produce a quarter of the world's oil. All but Oman and Bahrain belong to the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

Despite strong individualistic

traits among its members, Gulf officials view the grouping of 12 million people as a successful experiment in the Arab World.

"The council has developed into a very serious organisation which knows where it wants to go," a senior government official told Reuters.

A Middle East plan by Saudi Arabia and its allies was unanimously adopted by the Arabs at Fez, Morocco, last September.

The allies are also major financial supporters of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). The council's establishment followed the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan and Iran's Islamic revolution, both in 1979, and the start of the Iran-Iraq war in 1980.

The Marxist states of South Yemen and Ethiopia facing each

other across the Red Sea, had also caused concern.

Little has happened since the inception of the council to reduce external security fears of the six conservative states, which spend billions of dollars on buying mainly Western arms.

The 33-month-old Gulf war, which most worries the council, is continuing despite numerous international peace efforts. The council itself has tried to end the war, although some of its members have given Iraq billions of dollars in aid.

This month the council sent two ministers to Tehran and Baghdad. The ministers were believed to have discussed peace prospects while ostensibly seeking agreement to fight a major oil slick in the Gulf caused by shattered Iranian wells in the war zone.

Political wrangling between Iran and Iraq has so far thwarted all moves to cap the wells, which have been spewing thick crude into the Gulf for about three months.

The council successfully demonstrated its regional influence last November when it arranged an agreement between Oman and neighbouring South Yemen to end their 15 years of political feuding.

But the two countries, deeply suspicious of each other, have moved no further since then on establishing diplomatic ties or solving border disputes.

"Obviously, time is needed for old wounds to heal," the official said.

Earlier this month, the council sent a team to Aden to assess the economic needs of impoverished South Yemen, which has treaty

ties with Moscow. Gulf analysts said the move was an attempt to provide South Yemen with economic inducement for friendship with Oman.

Council members are particularly happy with an economic integration pact they concluded last year designed to create an Arabian Common Market.

"In the economic field, we have done more than the European Community," the official said.

Tariff barriers among the six states were scrapped last March. Ships of member states were also guaranteed free access to each other's ports.

A unified tax of between four and 20 per cent will be levied on foreign imported goods from Sept. 1. The six have also agreed to set up a \$2.1 billion investment fund.

The agreement aims for collective negotiations with foreign suppliers of goods and coordinated laws on investment, financial, monetary and banking affairs.

The six countries have also concentrated on coordinating defence and internal security policies.

This month, the Cairo newspaper Al-Gumhuriya quoted Oman's Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary, Saif Bin Hamad Al-Bataishi, as saying the council was studying the possible establishment of a joint military unit to defend the Gulf.

"The threat to the Gulf's security will remain as long as there is Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and a Soviet military presence in (Marxist) Ethiopia," he was quoted as saying. He gave no details of the proposed force.

Toppling of Sandinistas: CIA's latest whim

By Harold Jackson

Senior administration officials have told members of Congress that the Sandinista regime in Nicaragua could be toppled by the end of the year.

The prediction came during secret testimony to the House and Senate Intelligence Committees — and amid growing reports in Washington that the American-backed rebels are about to launch a big new offensive.

The House Foreign Affairs Committee is due to debate American policy later this week and members are likely to emphasise their deepening concern about Mr. Reagan's methods. The House Intelligence Committee

has already voted to cut off funds for the Central Intelligence Agency's covert operations in Nicaragua and the parallel Senate committee has imposed a time limit on the continuation of funding.

The forecast that the government would be overthrown came from Mr. William Casey, the director of the CIA, and from Pentagon and State Department officials. It was leaked to the New York Times by congressional sources. A Republican member of the Senate Intelligence Committee commented that "we were told that there are 7,000 rebels and their numbers are growing. The scenario they presented has

the rebels picking up more and more popular support, which will produce desertions in the Nicaraguan military, all setting the stage for a drive on Managua that forces the government out of power. They think it can work."

President Reagan has repeatedly asserted that the only aim of American policy towards Nicaragua is to stop the flow of arms through that country to the insurgents in El Salvador. He is claimed that the anti-Sandinista rebel movement is a largely spontaneous uprising by disenchanted members of the original anti-Somoza coalition.

One member of the House Intelligence Committee told the New

York Times that "the descriptions we heard, even though they included lots of qualifications about how the rebels were building up their own momentum, have much more in common with President Reagan's reference to them as 'freedom fighters' than to the official claim that we are providing covert aid only to prevent arms shipments."

According to reports in Washington, preparations for a new offensive are well-advanced. A central figure in them is the former Sandinista leader, Eden Pastora — famous during the revolution as Commander Zero — who has given interviews to a number of American journalists. He is reported to be leading a band of about 1,000 well-trained insurgents and claims to have killed more than 100 government troops during recent actions.

based on the assumption that these different guerrilla forces will act in coordination, although there seems little basis for that belief.

As congressional resistance to administration policy grows, Mr. Reagan and other conservative Republicans have heightened their rhetoric on Central America. In addition to his attack on the Castro government, the president lashed out at Congress. "Our biggest obstacle," he said, "is not foreign threats, but a lack of confidence and understanding. There are far too many trying to find excuses to do nothing."

The CIA's estimate that the government could fall seems to be

The Guardian

HERE'S OUR STRATEGY FOR NICARAGUA — WE RUN COVERT OPERATIONS TO GET THEM RATTLED...

THEY TIGHTEN SECURITY AND SQUELCH DISSENT... THE REPRESSION FUELS UNREST...

THE PEOPLE RISE UP... THE GOVERNMENT FALLS... AND FRIENDS OF THE U.S. TAKE POWER!

OF COURSE, BASED ON OUR EXPERIENCE WITH CUBA — IT COULD TAKE A WHILE

Thatcher seeks landslide victory

By Leslie Dowd
 Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is now openly seeking a predicted landslide victory in next month's general election to enable her to play a more forceful role on the world scene.

The British leader, who became Europe's first woman prime minister in May 1979, has told journalists she already feels herself taking a more forceful role because she is now virtually the West's most experienced leader.

Before breaking off campaigning to make a 24-hour appearance at the Williamsburg economic summit she told reporters: "We really do need an unusually large majority, for the health and strength of the NATO alliance and to give a clear lead internationally."

Thatcher, who recently termed the Soviet Union, "Our sworn enemies", added: "That (an unusually large majority) would enable us to extend our leadership to do more in Europe and more in the rest of the world."

Four opinion polls reinforced predictions that Thatcher will get her landslide, giving standings as: Conservative 46-49 per cent, Labour 30-31.5 per cent and centrist Alliance 18-23 per cent.

Such a voting profile in the June 9 poll would give Thatcher at least a 200-seat clear majority over all opposition groupings in the new 650-seat house of commons.

A typical line-up might be: Conservatives 450 seats, Labour 170, Alliance 9. The breakdown

in the last parliament was: Conservatives 334 seats, Labour 239, Liberals 13, Social Democratic Party 29.

A landslide would oust dozens of famous faces from parliament, including probably all four leaders of the fledgling Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Thatcher's political opponents, like Social Democrat industry spokesman John Grant, are already terming the prospect a nightmare and there are strong signs that a "stop Thatcher at all costs" strategy is under way in the main parties.

"The cold warrior will escalate the arms race and sacrifice our health, welfare and education services on the altar of private profit," said Grant.

"She wants a landslide because she wants to brush aside the control and wishes of a democratically elected parliament," charged Labour spokesman Gerald Kaufman.

"It's something the country doesn't want to see," added Social Democrat David Owen, a former Labour foreign secretary.

Left-wingers fear Thatcher would interpret a big vote of public confidence as a green light to break trades union power and dismantle the state health and other welfare services, charges Thatcher denies.

There are also fears Britain would be left without an effective parliamentary opposition, which she discounts.

One likely effect of a Conservative-dominated parliament would be to restore han-

ging for some murders. Two in three of the young Conservatives seeking election for the first time strongly favour restoration of hanging, abolished in 1965.

Thatcher has not spelt out how she sees herself in an enlarged international leadership role, but she has strongly backed President Reagan's policies. She has forcefully condemned the Soviet presence in Afghanistan and thrown her full authority behind the plan to base U.S. cruise missiles in Britain.

She has fought with determination for British interests in the European Community, securing cuts in Britain's net budget contributions.

Yet Thatcher's current popularity would not have been suspected 18 months ago when she was in the doldrums. It was the so-called "Falklands factor", her dispatch of a 100-ship task force that retook the colony from Argentina, which boosted her.

Britons saw this action as a resolute stand marking a new national self-awareness.

But her style, which opponents characterise as that of a bossy schoolmistress, has itself become an election issue, with the opposition fuelling fears that she wants to swing to a more presidential type of leadership.

"She's a competitor," said Labour leftist Tim Dalyell. "She regards herself as queen."

Home Secretary (Interior Minister) William Whitelaw gently defended his leader, saying: "She is dominating but not domineering."

Riots reflect French public discontent

By Donald Forbes
 Reuter

PARIS — Demonstrations by students against university reforms have been a pale shadow of the riots which shook France in 1968 but symbolise wide public discontent after two years of Socialist rule, French commentators say.

Austerity, a worsening economic crisis and open policy conflicts among Socialist leaders have sapped the popularity of President Francois Mitterrand and his administration.

One opinion poll said Mitterrand, elected in 1981 with a mandate to transform French society, was the most unpopular president for 25 years.

Farmers, trade unionists, doctors, policemen and university teachers have joined with the students this spring in the queue of Frenchmen anxious to voice concern over government policies and squeezed living standards.

Their grievances are diverse but have been given a focus by the plight of the economy. The pro-Socialist magazine *Nouvel Observateur* said: "rarely has the gulf between a government and the governed been so deep."

The national mood of dissatisfaction has been reinforced by suspicious that the austerity regime of higher taxes and currency restrictions imposed in March will fail.

The trade deficit showed a big improvement last month but inflation is still accelerating. Many

French economists doubt whether Finance Minister Jacques Delors will meet his commitment to hold it to eight per cent this year.

Unofficial statistics published by the conservative daily *Le Figaro* said pay settlements this year were running at the equivalent of 12 per cent, a third higher than the Delors target.

The government strategy has also been endangered by external factors such as the steady rise of the dollar against the franc which has wiped out the effect of lower oil prices.

Accustomed to an upward curve of prosperity under the Fifth Republic, the comments of many ordinary Frenchmen and their leaders now reflect an uncharacteristic lack of self-confidence.

Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy warned in parliament on that the government would not tolerate the street violence that has surrounded the student and farmer protests.

But the sense of malaise has not been soothed by the low key approach adopted by his administration since Mitterrand hesitatingly reconfirmed him as prime minister in March after sharp reverses for the left in municipal elections.

Political sources said the government was increasingly damaged by the refusal of top Socialists to endorse the Delors plan. Senior left-wing Socialists have complained incessantly that the government jumped the wrong way in March and should have

opted for a protectionist withdrawal from the European Monetary System (EMS).

Mitterrand, aware of the confused public reaction, called the dissidents to order when he said: "There can only be one policy for France and there is only one. I want this to be clear."

The disquiet of the left is shared by the government's Communist allies whose criticisms increasingly indicate an eventual break with Mitterrand, according to political sources.

Withdrawal from the government by the Communists would free the Communist-led CGT trade union federation from its present constraints in industrial disputes, they said.

The left is in any case far from isolated in contemplating a go-it-alone economic strategy which could wreck European unity. An opinion poll said 77 per cent of French people would not be averse to import controls as a means of boosting domestic industrial production and reducing imports.

Some political commentators said Mitterrand might still not be deaf to such a strategy if the Delors plan appears to be heading clearly for collapse.

Student leaders said they would continue protests against the Socialist reforms intended to make the universities better able to respond to the needs of the economy.

They fear that the changes, which the government is determined to press, will reduce academic freedom and increase political control over higher education.

HOUSE FURNITURE AND CAR FOR SALE

A foreign family wish to sell the following:

1. American style household furniture including a waterbed. Sale begins at 12.00 a.m. Thursday. Location: Behind the University of Jordan, Al Rashid Housing Estate, after Al Rashid supermarket, then north. Fifth house to the north, where there is a "For Sale" sign.
2. 1979 Lada car. Customs duty paid. Car in good condition. Price: JD 1,000.

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1. Furnished apartment consisting of two bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, two verandas, two bathrooms, central heating, and separate telephone. Area of apartment is 190 square metres.
2. Furnished apartment consisting of three bedrooms, salon, dining room, sitting room, two verandas, three bathrooms, and a large kitchen. Centrally heated with separate telephone. Area of apartment is 245 square metres.

Location: Jabal Amman, Second Circle, the street going down from the Lebanese Embassy, second street to the right.

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For further information contact: Ms. Raja Elissa, General Manager, Jordan Distribution Agency, P.O. Box 375, Amman, Jordan. Tel: 50191/50192. Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO.

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كسب من العمل

TV magicians in Petra look for its mysteries

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

PETRA — On Aug. 22, 1812, Swiss traveller Jean-Louis Burghardt, accompanied only by a bedouin guide and a goat, took approximately 25 minutes to negotiate the labyrinthine mile known as the Siq, the gateway to Petra. A pedestrian can cover the distance in about 16 minutes but Burghardt, with a sense of destiny and a pair of rather bruised feet, apparently took his time.

One hot and windy morning in May 1983, three cross-country vehicles, carrying a television film crew and laden with their equipment, took ten minutes to traverse the Siq. For the first time in its history, the Siq had a traffic problem. Tourists in various stages of curiosity, indignation and horror, mounted on sardonic horses, stared at the three dusty vehicles made less-than-stately progress over an endless stream of rocks.

Having rediscovered Petra, Burghardt went on to Aqaba; he spent only one day there. His guide was ready to believe that he was a magician looking for hidden treasure, and he sacrificed the goat to Nabi Haroon at sundown to allay the guide's suspicions. One of the Land Rovers too, was carrying a goat. However,

most painstaking type, involving weeks, months and even years of hard work for one or two hours "magic". In this case, to prepare the spell for a worldwide audience of TV viewers would take about six weeks, day after day of filming from sunrise to sundown, much of it in Petra itself.

And then, some filming will be done at Wadi Rum, a location which was used so effectively in "Lawrence of Arabia." This documentary, a Spanish-Jordanian co-production for television, has hopes of clinching some top award at an international TV film contest later this year. Meanwhile, JTV is playing host to the Spanish guests, apart from its agreed technical commitments.

At eight a.m. the relatively mild sunlight comes over the Siq to fall on the "rose-red" Treasury. The motor vehicles stand in front like toys. "Burghardt" gets out the van. It's Dr. Vicente Simon, playwright, translator, archaeologist, the script-writer of this film and, above all else, the man who plays the role of Burghardt.

There is one lithograph by an unknown artist showing Burghardt's profile: in it he looks very intense, a lean face with a hawkish expression. Dr. Simon, round-faced and mild-mannered, is very different from that Burghardt. But he does look rather like the older, serene-looking Burghardt

The film traces Burghardt's progress in Petra meticulously. "I want to have everything very correct," Dr. Simon tells the Jordan Times in an interview carried out in snatches during breaks in filming. We pass a meditative camel, which suddenly turns its head and tries to grab Dr. Simon's turban. "This is a documentary film, and we are dealing with history, don't forget. But sometimes I have to use my imagination for dramatic effect; do you understand me?" But the director, Jaime Villate, is already looking for Burghardt; the interview must wait.

"Silence!" There is silence for a moment, but that fools no one. There's a group of visiting schoolboys a few yards away, and someone inevitably says something. "Silence!" This is repeated more forcefully in Arabic by Samih Yusuf, the assistant director. Now it is really silent. "Stand by!" Now the film crew goes through the ritual that takes place before each and every shot: "Run sound," says the director. "Running," answers the sound technician. "Action!" shouts the director, and Burghardt begins to walk ten steps behind the guide and the goat.

They have hardly taken two steps before a horse neighs in the distance. Voices follow; another group of tourists has arrived. "Cut," shouts the director. Ex-



From left to right: The guide, Burghardt, the director and the assistant director wait as the director of photography checks the light before filming (Photo by Ian Carruthers).

Just hope that a horse doesn't want to neigh.

Or that another jet isn't approaching overhead. "Sound O.K.," the director asks Musa Asad, the sound technician. Musa nods. His equipment is so sensitive that a piece of scrap paper flying in the wind yards away can be a major disturbance. Often, the rising wind is itself a big nuisance, particularly in the evening. But, at last, things seem to be all right; no one speaks, no horses neigh, and no jets pass overhead. Not bad.

No time to rest. It's only 12 noon anyway. Into the jeeps for another dusty ride. "I spent one year preparing the script," Dr. Simon says. The whole project is his brainchild. Everybody involved must be very patient. Time is spent in long and large chunks. You can spend a whole morning filming one scene which, after editing, is precisely ten seconds long.

"We need bedouins," says the director. Burghardt is in the monument of the 14 tombs, and is discovered by several suspicious bedouins; only the timely arrival of his guide saves him from some unpleasantness. "I'll find them for you," says Dr. Raslan Bani Yassin, a Yarmouk University lecturer who acts as adviser. He and Mohammed Khair Fashleh, the JTV producer, set off in a Land Rover looking for actors.

One bedouin youth is willing enough, but Dr. Raslan shakes his head. "He looks too young." Well, there are enough others. The only problem is: "How much?" asks the man; he's about fifty, and twirls his formidable mustaches. "Why do you worry?" asks Dr. Raslan. "Come on, get in." Four bedouins get into the back. Obediently they are in bloom on both sides of the unpaved road. A bedouin youth gallops past the jeep with a broad grin.

'Natural actors'

Obediently seem to have a monopoly of nature's flower display in Petra. But now the question is: How well would the four bedouins

fare in front of the camera? The scene is rehearsed a few times. They enter the cave with their muskets and thunder at Burghardt. "Perfect," the director says. The water bottles are passed around. "Natural actors," says Dr. Ian Carruthers, from the Fine Arts Dept., Yarmouk University. He's in Petra with his student-actors to take part in the film; he'll play the role of an English naval officer.

Lorenzo Cerebrin, the director of photography, has had an accidental fall. Almost the entire floor area of the cavern is taken up by the 14 tombs and, momentarily blinded by the flash lights, Lorenzo had slipped into a pit. They examine his injuries; if he cannot continue, Rafael Ciques, the assistant cameraman, can take over. But Lorenzo, even though large patches of skin had come off his back, elbows and left knee, continues work without grumbling.

"Let's go home," says Jorge Sanchez, the producer for Spanish television. Biscuits can't satisfy this kind of hunger, so everybody's eager to get back to the resthouse as fast as possible and have a thumping lunch.

But, just as we are about to leave the cave, two middle-aged American ladies, completely unaware of the scene, come running across their faces as they take in the whole scene.

'Is this a film set?'

"Is this a film set?" One asks the other dubiously. "I like the Americans," the director says with a broad grin as the two ladies leave, their visions of some Hollywood-type scenario shattered.

Lunch and more water, tea and coffee. "Is it normal to drink three, four cups of coffee at a time?" someone asks. People drink water like camels. Normally, there's a two-hour afternoon break, but today they had arrived back late at 2 p.m. and must leave as usual by three. There's a delay, however, as we wait for one jeep to come back from Wadi Musa

large rock. There is a moment of stunned silence within as the man curses in Italian. There's only a woman with him and she is trying to pull him aside. The driver changes gear and the man raises his hand again.

Finally, he moves aside and drops the rock, but continues cursing. "Loo," says Jorge, as the jeep rumbles past him.

These are the occupational risks. Obviously, some people can't stand a little dust. This time, we travel the entire length and reach the place where Burghardt sacrificed a goat to Nabi Haroon at sundown.

"No, it's not the longest film I've made," the director says. "I have made about ten documentaries; let's say each has about thirteen episodes of 30 minutes each." This film, in two parts, is only two hours long. "But in scope, it's a big film," he continues. "No, it's not my first foreign experience. I have made films in South America: Mexico, especially. But this is my first visit to the Middle East.

"The Spanish and Arabs have a lot in common. I think, and I'm not talking to you about history. You can see the way we express our feelings. We are emotional in the same way, and even a lot of our confusion is the same. So I feel very happy, really, to be able to make a film about Petra." The sun slips behind a gray cloud and cuts short the interview. "O.K. everybody, let's get ready."

In the distance, smoke rises from a bedouin settlement. The slope is covered with pieces of Nabataean pottery. The "magic moment" when the sun and the clouds must fit into the film's vision is at hand. "Silence!" shouts the assistant director. But one of the reflectors, indispensable to control the light, is thrown off balance by the wind, and Antonio Roque, the team's technician and Jack of all trades, must run after it.

Somehow, it isn't damaged. "Sound running" says Musa. "Action!" Burghardt, worn down

and at the end of his tether, reaches the top of the slope with his guide. Now he is ready to sacrifice the goat. Only the wind makes any noise, and now it's welcome. Burghardt bends down to throw the goat on its side... the guide bends down to assist him: "Al Contrario," says Burghardt, struggling with the terrified goat.

Someone starts smirking; everybody bursts into loud laughter. "Cut," says the director, almost as an afterthought. "Let's do it again." They go through it again and again. The magic moment has arrived, and won't last for long, but things go wrong time after time. Beams of dust cross the air and the throning grass is lit in the disappearing sunlight. Once more: "Bismill'ah... Allahu Akbar," says Dr. Simon, drawing his dagger.

The goat utters a realistic cry of terror. That's it for the day, ten minutes past six. Everybody and everything in the vehicles, and we return. Antonio riding on the top of the van.

The day departs reluctantly, taking its time, and night is kept cooling its heels. Having scrubbed the dust off their bodies, everybody eats gregariously. Tomorrow too, will more or less be the same. It is routine, but a painstakingly detailed-out one. The director, the assistant director, the producers and the director of photography must work late into the night, preparing tomorrow's schedule.

There's a crescent moon in the night sky. Exhaustion brings deep sleep. More than two thousand years ago, the Nabataeans brought a goddess called Al-Uzza to their city from the Shera Mountains. And they thought that Venus was the star of that goddess. There is no trace of her today. But Venus still shines as brightly; and the wind makes the same noises through the sandstone, punctuated by the neighing of horses and the labored, oddly mechanical braying of donkeys day and night.

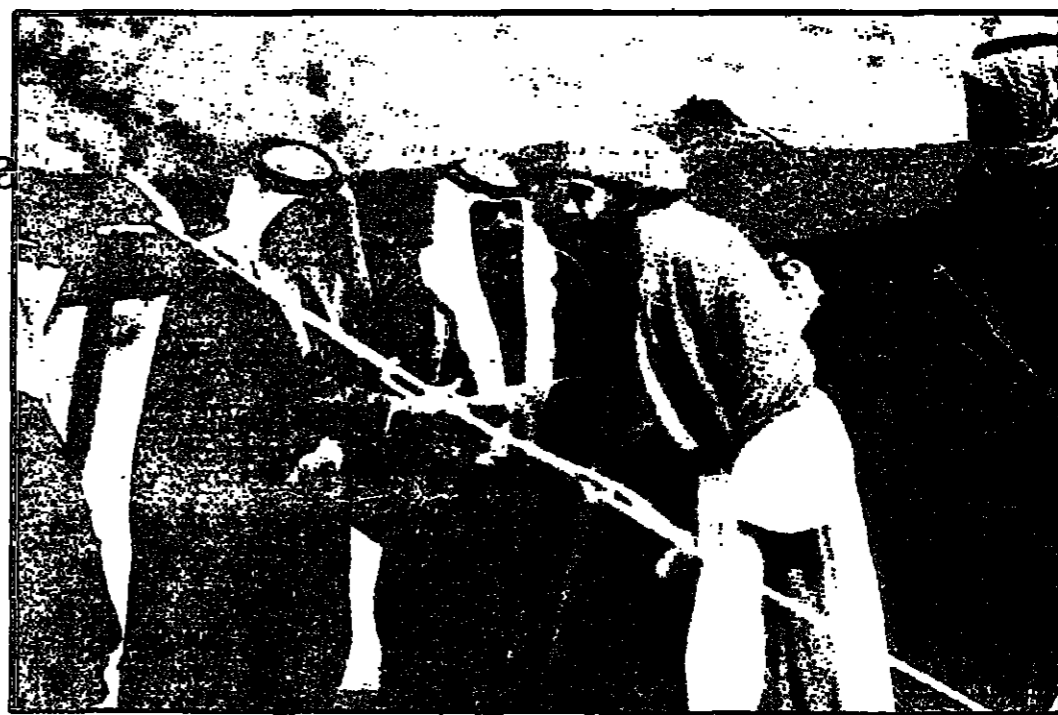


Nineteenth and twentieth centuries merge as the camera records "Burghardt" strolling in Petra (Photo by Ian Carruthers).

nobody mistook any of the men in those very crumpled and dusty clothes to be a magician. Nor was the goat meant for any sacrifice. A dozen men, half of them from Spain and the others from Jordan, were now going to complete the documentary film on Petra they had started filming in February this year.

Magic of a kind

For them, the greatest treasure is Petra itself; and to let others see it on celluloid as they visualise it, they have to be magicians of a kind. Film-making is magic of the



Burghardt (fourth from left) meets inquisitive bedouins with the Shera Mountains as the backdrop (Photo by Ian Carruthers)

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MAIN CHANNEL
17:30 Korea
17:30 Cartoons
18:25 Local Programme
18:55 Coral Island
19:30 Special Programme
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Play
21:35 Wrestling
22:25 Thought and Society
23:10 News in Arabic

FOREIGN CHANNEL

18:00 French Programme
19:00 News in French
19:30 News in Hebrew
20:30 Comedy
21:10 Documentary
22:00 News in English
22:15 Simon and Simon

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07:30 News Bulletin
08:00 News Summary
08:30 Morning Show
12:00 News Summary
12:05 Pop Session
13:00 News Summary
13:05 Pop Session
14:00 News Bulletin
14:10 Instrumentals
14:30 Now Music
15:00 Concert Hour
16:00 News Summary
16:05 Instrumentals, Old Favorites
17:00 Talking Points, Pop Session
18:00 News Summary
18:45 Over a Cup of Tea, Arabian
19:30 Date with a Star
20:00 Evening Show
21:00 News Summary
21:05 Evening Show
22:00 News Summary
23:00 News Summary
24:00 News Headlines

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05:00 The Breakfast Show: News, Information, Presentation of Popular Music with Feature Reports, Interviews, Answer to Listener's Questions, Science Digest, News Summary at 30 minute

past the hour. 17:00 News 17:10 This Week 17:30 Special English News and Features 18:00 News 18:10 American Viewpoints 18:30 Press Conference USA 19:00 News 19:10 This Week 19:30 Special English News and Features 20:00 News, Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondents' Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features 21:00 News 21:10 American Viewpoints 21:30 Press Conference USA 22:00 News and Editorial 22:15 Music USA (Jazz) 23:00 Weekend Survey of World News, Correspondents' Reports, Music, Cultural Events and Features

BBC WORLD SERVICE

630, 720, 1415 KHz

06:00 News 06:30 Waveguide 06:40 Book Choice 06:45 Financial News 06:55 Reflections 07:00 World News 07:05 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Derby Preview 07:45 The World Today 08:00 News 08:05 Diversions 08:00 World News 08:05 24 Hours News Summary 08:30 The Brotherhood of Brass 08:45 Report on Religion 10:00 Reflections 10:15 The Golden Age of Opera 10:30 Two Cheers for June 11:00 World News 11:05 British Press Review 11:15 The World Today 11:30 Financial News 11:40 Look Ahead 11:45 The Instruments of Jazz 12:00 Men and a Girl 12:15 Marital Rites 12:30 Derby Preview 13:00 World News 13:05 News about Britain 13:15 Listening Post 13:30 Moridian 14:00 Radio Newsworld 14:15 Nature Notebook 14:25 The Farming World 14:45 Sports Round-up 15:00 World News 15:05 24 Hours News Summary 15:30 To Sing is to Live 16:15 This Sporting Summer 16:25 The Derby 16:30 The Derby 17:00 Radio Newsworld 17:15 Outlook 18:00 World News 18:05 Commentary 18:15 Diversions 18:45 The World Today 19:00 World News 19:05 Listening Post 19:25 News Ideas 19:35 Waveguide 19:45 Sports Round-up 20:00 World News: News about Britain 20:15 Radio Newsworld 20:30 Top Twenty 21:00 International Soccer Special 21:30 Stock Market Report 22:00 World News 22:05 Round-up 21:00 World News, Commentary 01:15 Marital Rites 01:30 Top Twenty

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

FILMS

* "The Originals: Women in Art - Louis Nevelson: In Process (1/2 hour) and "Alice Neel - Collector of Souls" (1/2 hour) at the American Centre starting at 7:00 p.m.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, tel. 24590.
Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luweidh, 37440.
De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Humein, 661757.
Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abdali, 23541.
Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 43455.
Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 71331.
Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 75201.
St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 71751.
Armenian International Church (Inter-denominational): meets at Southern Baptist School in Shmeisil, 663249.

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MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewelry and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics

from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 51760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qaf'a (Cradle Hill). Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.
Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics, and sculpture by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luweidh. Opening hours: 10:00 a.m. - 1:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m. - 6:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 30128.
Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours: 9 a.m. - 4 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.
Popular Life of Jordan Museum: 100 to 150 year old items such as costumes, weapons, musical instruments, etc. Opening hours: 9:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 37169.

SERVICE CLUBS

Llows Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Tyche Hotel, 130 p.m.
Llows Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Marriott Hotel, 1:30 p.m.
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1:30 p.m.
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2:00 p.m.
Royal Automobile Club. Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 812561.

PRAYER TIMES

06:50 Fajr
07:20 (Sunrise) Shuray
11:34 Duhr
15:15 Asr
18:40 Maghreb
20:18 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

AMMAN AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia information department at the Queen Alia International Airport tel. (08) 53250, where it should always be verified.

ARRIVALS

06:45 Cairo (EA)
08:15 Karachi (PIA)
08:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:55 Aqaba (RJ)
09:15 Abu Dhabi (RJ)
09:30 Dubai (RJ)
09:40 Dhahran (RJ)
09:45 Kuwait (RJ)
10:15 Beirut (RJ)
11:00 Larnaca (CY)
11:30 Cairo (EA)
11:40 Kuwait (RJ)
11:50 Jeddah (NAC)
12:05 Cairo (RJ)
12:10 Bangkok (RJ)
12:30 Madrid (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (RJ)
17:15 New York, Vienna (RJ)
18:00 Copenhagen, Athens (RJ)
19:05 Baghdad (RJ)
19:25 Frankfurt (LH)
20:15 Beirut (MEA)
20:55 Zurich, Geneva, Athens (SA)
00:25 Damascus (RJ)
00:30 Cairo (EA)
00:30 Cairo (EA)
00:45 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:45 Cairo (RJ)
08:15 Larnaca, Frankfurt (LH)
07:30 Aqaba (RJ)
09:05 Beirut (MEA)
09:30 Rome (Alitalia)
09:30 Karachi (PIA)
10:05 Athens, Amsterdam (KL.M)
11:00 Vienna, New York (RJ)
11:15 Tunis, Casablanca (RJ)
11:30 Cairo (RJ)
11:45 Larnaca (CY)
11:50 Athens, Copenhagen (SK)
12:00 London (RJ)
12:30 Cairo (EA)
14:30 Kuwait (NAC)
16:50 Jeddah (Saudiya)
18:45 Beirut (RJ)
19:00 Kuwait (RJ)

MONEY EXCHANGE

Local sell/buy rates in Jls

Belgian franc 71.5/ 71.9
Dutch guilder 127.1/ 127.9
Egyptian pound 331.7/ 335.7
French franc 47.6/ 47.9
Iraqi dinar 492.5/ 500.6
Italian lire (for 100) 24.1/ 24.3
Japanese yen (for 100) 150.8/ 151.7
Kuwaiti dinar 1236.5/ 1239
Lebanese lira 83.6/ 84.5
Omani rial 1040.2/ 1047.7
Qatari riyal 98.7/ 99.5
Saudi riyal 104.3/ 104.9
Swedish crown 47.8/ 48.1
Swiss franc 171.7/ 172.7
Syrian lire 63.2/ 63.6
UAE dirham 98/ 98.6
U.K. sterling pound 580.5/ 584
U.S. dollar 360/ 362
W. German mark 142.7/ 143.6

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A drop in temperature is expected. Clouds will appear at different altitudes. Winds will be northwesterly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Low/high temperature in deg.C

Amman 16/27
Aqaba 18/34
Deserts 16/31
Jordan Valley 18/33

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 29, Aqaba 36. Humidity readings: Amman 25 per cent, Aqaba 33 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Ambulance 193, 75111
Fire, fire, police 199
Blood bank 75121
Civil Defence rescue 661111
Fire headquarters 22090-3
Police rescue 192, 2111, 37777
Police headquarters 39141
Traffic police 56390-1
Electric Power Co. 36381-2
Municipal water service 71125-8

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813-32
Khaldi Maternity, J. Amman 44281-4
Al-Khalid Maternity, J. Amman 42441
Jabal Amman Maternity 42362
Malhas, J. Amman 36140
Palestine, Shmeisil 66171-4
Shmeisil Hospital 669131-7
University Hospital 845845
Dar Al-Shifa, J. Hussein 667158
Al-Mushar Hospital 667227-9
The Islamic, Abdali 665292
Al-Ahli, Abdali 664164
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 77101-3
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 75111
Army, Marka 91611

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Farouk Hussein Noor 38189

Dr. Fayer Hussein Jaloutah 24127

Dr. Arabiyeh Al Kutrah pharmacy 33171
Adnan pharmacy 31652
Nabil pharmacy (Jabal Al Hussein)
Al Sahel pharmacy (Al Abdali)
Jabal Al Taj pharmacy 71050
Barq taxi 41299
Ashraf taxi 23330
University taxi 661001
Tareq taxi 23024
Gabi taxi 815406
Shahid taxi 21091

SHARQA:

Dr. Farah Al Iqirawi 81923
Royal pharmacy (-)

IRBID:

Dr. Fakhr Haddad 3409

GENERAL

Jordan Television 73111
Radio Jordan 74111
Ministry of Tourism 42311
Hotel complaints 666412
Price complaints 661176
Telephone:
Information 12
Jordan and Middle East calls 10
Overseas calls 17
Cable or telegram 18
Repair service 11

AMMAN:

Dr. Farouk Hussein Noor 38189

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in Jls per kg

Apple (American) 500/ 450
Apple (Double Red) 300/ 250
Apple (Golden) 250/ 200
Apple (French) 500/ 450
Apple (Pink) 250/ 200
Banana 70/ 20
Banana (Makammar) 250/ 200
Beans 220/ 180
Beans (broad) 100/ 70
Cabbage 120/ 80
Cauliflower 160/ 120
Cauliflower (white) 180/ 150
Cherries 800/ 600
Cocoanut 300/ 250
Cucumber (large) 160/ 120
Cucumber (small) 260/ 200
Eggplant (large) 180/ 150
Eggplant (small) 250/ 200
Falcous 160/ 120
Garlic 220/ 180
Grapefruit 150/ 120

Grapes 1000/ 800
Grape leaves 240/ 200
Lemon 270/ 200
Liquorice 500/ 400
Marrow (large) 200/ 160
Marrow (small) 320/ 250
Melon 80/ 50
Onion (dry) 100/ 80
Onion (green) 240/ 200
Otra 850/ 750
Oranges 130/ 100
Peaches 1250/ 1000
Pears 300/ 250
Peas 700/ 500
Pepper (Sweet) 300/ 250
Pepper (Hot Green) 360/ 300
Potatoes 160/ 120
Radish 150/ 120
Spinach 200/ 160
Tomatoes 110/ 80
Turnip 180/ 150
Watermelon 100/ 70

SPORTS

Scots battle for pride today

LONDON (R) — Scotland will be forgiven everything by their "tartan army" of supporters if they crush the old enemy England at Wembley in the British Soccer Championship Wednesday.

Victory would clinch the title for the Scots, who currently lead the group with England. But more importantly it would restore their battered pride.

Scottish fans have been more than a little starved of international success in recent months. Their side has missed out on a place in the European Championship finals in France next year having scored just one win in Group One.

But the gloom surrounding their dismal showing would be swept away with a win in this traditional battle against arch rivals England. And all the signs indicate that Jock Stein's side can deliver the goods.

While England laboured to a cumbersome goalless draw against

Northern Ireland on Saturday, the Scots rattled two goals past Wales in an impressive performance.

And with Aberdeen's success in the European Cup Winners' Cup final in Gothenburg still fresh in their minds, Scottish tails are very definitely up.

It will be the 101st match between the two sides, with England and Scotland recording 39 wins each with 22 draws.

England manager Bobby Robson looks certain to recall Manchester United captain Bryan Robson to midfield along with Liverpool's Sammy Lee. Both players missed the clash in Belfast on Saturday and England looked woefully short aggression.

England have retained enigmatic mid-fielder Glenn Hoddle at the expense of Tottenham team mate Gary Mabbutt for the match.

Hoddle, who has failed to reproduce consistently at international level his outstanding

club form, was recalled to the England team by manager Bobby Robson for the goalless draw against Northern Ireland.

Robson has made two changes to the side, recalling Manchester United skipper Bryan Robson and Liverpool's Sammy Lee in place of Mabbutt and Luther Blissett.

Stein, however, has a problem of who to leave out. Dundee United's Dave Narey is likely to make way for John Wark in midfield and Celtic's Charlie Nicholas could join the attack in place of Tottenham's Alan Brazil or Andy Gray of Wolverhampton.

Nicholas, Scottish soccer's hottest property with 52 goals, could hardly find a better arena in which to parade his much sought after skills. English League champions Liverpool, Football Association (F.A.) Cup winners Manchester United and Arsenal are all keen to sign him when his contract expires shortly.

Coe makes 1st major appearance on Sunday

LONDON (R) — Britain's triple world record holder Sebastian Coe makes his first major track appearance of the season at Birmingham's Alexander Stadium on Sunday.

Coe, 26, will run in the mile for Britain against the Soviet Union in their international meet.

Coe holds the world mile record with three minutes 47.33 seconds.

Surrey dismissed for 14

LONDON (R) — Surrey were sensationally dismissed for 14 runs in their English County cricket championship clash against Essex Tuesday.

It was Surrey's worst score and only two better than the all-time championship low of 12 by Northamptonshire against Gloucestershire in 1907.

West Indian Norbert Phillip and pace partner Neil Foster were the men responsible for the damage in just 14.5 overs.

Phillip finished with astonishing figures of 7-3-4-4-6 and Foster, only 21, took four for 10 in his first appearance since a serious back injury a year ago.

Polish climbers scale Dhaulagiri

KATHMANDU (R) — Polish mountaineers have reached the summit of Dhaulagiri I, the world's sixth highest peak, by the north face route which defeated eight expeditions until conquered by a Japanese team last autumn, the Nepalese tourism ministry said.

Four of the 10-man Polish team reached the 8,167-metre (26,795-foot) summit on May 18 without the use of oxygen. They were Miroslaw Gardzielewski, 29, an engineer from Kielce, Jacek Jezierski, a 25-year-old biologist from Sopot, Tadeusz Laukajtys, 43, a technician from Torun, and Wladyslaw Oles, 35, a Gdynia engineer.

Roger-Vasselin tramples Connors, reaches French Open semifinals

PARIS (R) — Top seed Jimmy Connors was bundled out of the French Open tennis championships 6-4, 6-4, 7-6 by lowly-ranked Frenchman Christophe Roger-Vasselin here Tuesday.

Roger-Vasselin, ranked 130th on the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP) computer, took two hours 43 minutes to defeat the American in front of a capacity 16,500 crowd on the centre court.

Connors, who played some superb tennis in the earlier rounds, made scores of unforced errors off his forehand in the quarter-final match to let the unseeded 25-year-old Frenchman take the first two sets.

He rallied for a while in the third set to take a 4-0 lead but frittered it away as he struggled to cope with his opponent's steady clay court game.

Roger-Vasselin, ranked eighth in France, did not allow Connors to settle into the high-paced game he likes.

Roger-Vasselin, of an English mother and a French father, was British junior grass court champion in the late 1970s.

The crowd cheered the French outsider's every shot as the only non-seed left in the men's draw constantly blunted Connors' edge with looping returns.

He pulled back to force a tie-break in the third and crucial set and, as Connors put five forehand shots out of court, won 7-5 to clinch the third set 7-6.

Afterwards Roger-Vasselin, in elated mood, said: "It's won-

derful. I feel wonderful, especially after beating Connors in the quarter-finals here at Roland Garros.

"I decided before the game I would try to play his forehand, and not to make any mistakes. It worked, and I didn't have to change my tactics."

Roger-Vasselin, normally an attacking player, was asked how he managed to play a baseline game for more than two-and-a-half hours. He said: "When you play for a place in the semifinals of the French Open you make a little effort."

He now meets either compatriot Yannick Noah or Czech Ivan Lendl in the last four.

The defeat of Connors, who had been looking more and more like entering the competition late on a wild card, means that the top seeds in both men's and women's sections have been ousted by unseeded players.

Martina Navratilova, the U.S. world number one, was eliminated by U.S. teenager Kathy Horvath in the fourth round.

Tuesday's match was expected to be an easy affair for Connors, who looked impressive in his wins over Craig Miller and Paul McNamee of Australia, Hans Gildemeister of Chile and lastly U.S. player Eric Fromm.

But the U.S. champion, bidding for the one grand slam title he has never won, was a picture of frustration in the first two sets, making unforced errors as Roger-Vasselin calmly made a series of

looping, safe returns which effectively kept the game at an ideal speed for him.

Connors in fact challenged in only the third set when he ran up a 4-0 lead.

Jaeger wins easily

Third-seeded Andrea Jaeger of the U.S. advanced comfortably to the semifinals of the French Open tennis championships Tuesday when she defeated fellow American Gretchen Rush, the only amateur remaining in the draw, 6-2, 6-2.

Jaeger, defeated by Martina Navratilova in last year's final, broke Rush's service in the very first game, before racing away to a 5-1 lead and clinching the set in only 34 minutes.

Rush, who had attempted to play Jaeger at her own baseline game without making any impression, changed tactics at the start of the second set.

She tried to outpace the number three seed and to attack the net but was often left stranded by Jaeger's precise passing shots and delicate lobs landing just short of the baseline.

The first three games went against serve but in the fourth Jaeger survived three break points to hold her serve, take a 3-1 lead and wrap up the match 6-2, 6-2.

Jaeger, 17, will now meet compatriot Chris Evert Lloyd or Czechoslovak Hana Mandlikova in the semifinals. The pair play later Tuesday.

She said at her post-match news conference that she did not have any preferences between her two possible opponents.

"It doesn't make any difference in such a weird tournament. First we had Navratilova out. Horvath who beat her was killed by Jasovec and now Austina is also out," she said.

Soviets to play crucial match today

HELSINKI (R) — The Soviet Union could take a firm grip on group two of the European Soccer Championship if they beat lowly Finland in their qualifying match here Wednesday (kickoff 1700 GMT).

The Soviet Union have been beaten only once in their last 31 internationals and victory Wednesday would push them three points clear of second place Poland and well set for a place in the finals in France next year.

The significance of the clash has not escaped Soviet coach Valeri Lobanovski: "Wednesday's game is an important one and it's clear it's going to be tough," he said. "If we manage to win it, we'll hold on to a good chance of winning the group."

Lobanovski will be without striker Sergei Radionov, injured in training at the weekend, but is likely to name a side similar to that which held Poland 1-1 in Warsaw earlier this month.

That means a World Cup stars Oleg Blokhin and goalkeeper Rinat Dasayev are likely to win a place but Ramaz Shengelia could

still be left out. Finland have no injury worries, but prop up the group having taken just one point from their four games.

Denmark needs victory

COPENHAGEN (R) — Denmark could take a giant stride towards the finals of the European Soccer Championship Wednesday, by beating Hungary in their group three qualifying clash here (kick-off 1700 GMT).

The Danes, undefeated with five points from three games, have emerged as England's chief rivals for the one qualifying place and victory would put them just a point behind the group leaders with a game in hand.

Hungary have failed to find the form which carried them to the World Cup finals in Spain last year. They crashed 3-2 at home to Greece earlier this month, a result which has left them out of contention with four points from four

games.

Manager Kalman Meszoely is expected to make seven changes for the match, knowing his side must win to keep alive their hopes.

Denmark will rely heavily on the trio from Dutch champions Ajax, utility man Jan Moelby, striker Jesper Olesen, and defender Soeren Lerby, as well as striker Preben Elkjaer from Belgian side Lokeren.

Denmark's West German manager Sepp Piontek is also expected to include former European football player of the year Allan Simonsen, who returned to his home club Vejle after leaving Spain's Barcelona for a spell with English club Charlton.

But one blow for the Danes is the absence of Hamburg striker Lars Bastrup, who fractured his jaw in his side's European Cup final win over Italy's Juventus last week.

From June 1st we'll be taking off for the Gulf Six Flights Weekly

According to the following schedule:

Day	Amman Dep.	Bahrain Arr.	Doha Arr.	Abu Dhabi Arr.	Doha Dep.	Muscat Arr.	Ras Al Khaima Arr.	Sharjah Arr.
Monday	13:00	16:25	18:20	19:10	21:35	20:30	—	—
Tuesday	13:00	16:25	18:05	19:15	21:35	20:30	—	—
Wednesday	16:30	20:10	22:00	19:10	19:45	22:10	—	—
Thursday	16:30	21:35	23:20	19:40	19:35	—	—	—
Friday	16:30	21:35	—	19:40	19:35	02:40	—	—
Sunday	13:00	17:05	18:30	22:35	19:30	19:30	—	22:40

A: Aircraft Change in Bahrain
B: Aircraft Change in Doha

For Reservation: Please contact your Travel Agent or Gulf Air Tel. 665311 670248 Amman.

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Total Arab GNP falls in '81

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Gross National Product (GNP) of Arab countries totalled \$378,000 million in 1981, after rising from \$194,700 million to \$384,000 million between 1975-80, a recent Arab League report, quoted by the London-based MEED, magazine shows.

The report, compiled by the league's economic group, with the Arab Monetary Fund, the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development and the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC), divided the Arab World into four groups.

In group one, oil producers with "adequate" populations — Algeria and Iraq — GNP almost trebled between 1975 and 1980, from \$27,900 million to \$80,300 million. However, it slumped to \$60,300 million in 1981.

Group two, oil producers with "lesser" populations, comprised the UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya. Their GNP increased from \$76,700 million in 1975 to \$212,100 million in 1980, and to \$221,100 million in 1981.

Group three included Jordan, Bahrain, Tunisia, Oman, Lebanon, Egypt and Morocco. Total GNP in 1975 was \$38,400 million in 1980 \$74,700 million and in 1981 \$81,900 million.

Group four, the less-developed Arab states — Sudan, Somalia, Mauritania, the Yemens and Djibouti — saw its GNP rise from \$6,800 million in 1975 to \$13,700 million in 1980 and to \$14,600 million in 1981.

WFP sets \$1350m aid target

ROME (R) — The World Food Programme (WFP), a Rome-based United Nations agency, Monday set an aid target of \$1,350 million for the two-year period 1985-86.

The \$150 million increase approved by the WFP's 30-nation governing body was a 13 per cent rise on the 1983-4 target, the agency said in a statement.

WFP Executive Director James Ingram, who asked for a \$300 million increase two weeks ago, said the figure was satisfactory in view of the present world economic situation.

He added he was confident the WFP would reach the target. Over the last 20 years the World Food Programme has become the second largest source of development assistance within the U.N. system after the World Bank.

EEC inflation drops to 8.7%

BRUSSELS (R) — The annual rate of inflation in the 10-nation European Community fell to 8.7 per cent last month, the lowest level for years, the community's statistics office said Tuesday.

The drop came despite a relatively high one per cent increase in prices in April, largely due to seasonal factors.

The office said that the April price rises were particularly marked in Greece (1.7 per cent), and in Britain and France (both 1.4 per cent).

Over the year to the end of April the Netherlands achieved most success in holding down inflation, with prices in the shops rising just 2.5 per cent, while the rate in West Germany was 3.3 per cent.

At the other end of the scale, consumers in Greece had to pay 21.5 per cent more, and in Italy an extra 16.3 per cent.

Metalworkers agree on plan

BRUSSELS (R) — Metalworkers in six European countries have agreed to work together for the first time for a shorter working week in an attempt to stem rising redundancies, a trade union leader said Tuesday.

Mr. Hubert Thierron, secretary-general of the European Metalworkers' Federation (EMF), told Reuters the plan would be discussed by representatives of seven million workers at a two-day meeting in Naples this week.

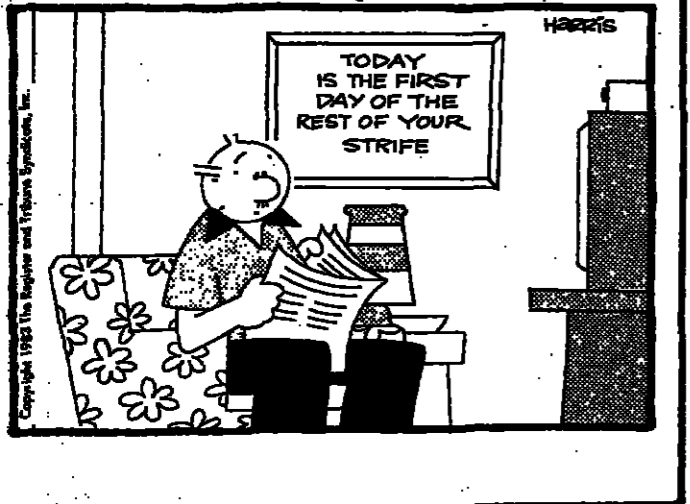
The conference on Thursday and Friday is the first general assembly since 1980 of the EMF which has members in recession-hit industries such as steel, shipbuilding, carmaking and railways.

Mr. Thierron said member unions in West Germany, France, Britain, Italy, Belgium and Holland have agreed to work together from the end of 1983 to cut the working week to 35 hours. Their action would be limited to discussions and would stop short of strikes.

The EMF secretariat would like to use the threat of a walkout by seven million workers in 15 countries, he said, "but we've not reached that stage yet. Strikes would be almost impossible to organise."

Delegates in Naples would also review the damage wrought by worsening relations with employers, soaring unemployment and the introduction of high technology, Mr. Thierron said.

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris



JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

EGGAU
YIRDT
RETHEN
DROINO

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumble: DOUBT BERET ABUSED HOMING
Answer: Would you expect a man who has a finger in a big transportation deal to do this? — THUMB A RIDE

Dollar, sterling firm amid Williamsburg disappointment

FRANKFURT (R) — The dollar, which had been firm against the French franc in Paris and a six-month high against the West German mark in Frankfurt Tuesday as foreign exchange dealers expressed disappointment at the Williamsburg summit outcome.

In early trading, the dollar touched 7.57 francs before easing to 7.5550, above Monday's record 7.5495 fix.

German dealers said belief that U.S. interest rates will remain firm or rise was behind the dollar's strong opening rate of 2.5225/45 marks here.

They added that the Williamsburg summit of industrialised Western nations failed to tackle the key problems of high interest rates and the U.S. budget deficit and gave no hope of lower interest rates.

In London, the dollar remained strong after the long weekend holiday, opening 70 points above Friday's close at 2.5200/10.

Sterling continued its strong performance of last week, with its effective value against a trade-weighted basket of currencies (1975 base 100) rising a full point from Friday's close to 88.0.

Dealers in the British capital said the three-day summit, which ended Monday, produced no new factors to increase expectations of government action to moderate exchange levels.

Dealers in Frankfurt said they expected the dollar's rise to continue despite the Western leaders' commitment in the summit's final communiqué to intervene jointly in foreign exchange markets where necessary.

Sterling was also strong in Frankfurt, where dealers said expectations of a general election victory by Britain's ruling Conservative Party pushed it up from Monday's close of 4.036 to open at a six-month high of 4.070 marks.

Traders said election sentiment favouring the Conservatives aided the British currency and continuing high U.S. interest rates made the dollar an especially attractive investment.

Dealers in Tokyo said the United States had softened its economic stance at Williamsburg, but one commented: "This is a matter of spirit and in reality the policy has not changed. The market is not showing any reaction."

Australian foreign exchange dealers also expressed disappointment, saying that a summit which had been expected particularly to give new direction to the world economy had in fact resulted in nothing definite.

Meanwhile, the United States will listen more closely in future to the views of its allies for action to try to stabilise the world's currency markets, a senior U.S. official said Monday.

He told reporters that after this weekend's summit of major Western industrialised nations the dollar's rise to con-

Reagan administration's policy on intervention had been "modified to this extent, that we agree to talk more and discuss more about intervention as to whether it would be helpful."

The administration had consistently said it would intervene only when markets were "disorderly." It had steadfastly resisted calls from some of its allies, primarily France and Italy, to enter the foreign exchange markets more frequently.

But a final communiqué issued Monday by leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan, and West Germany said they would intervene jointly "where it is agreed that such intervention would be helpful."

The official said the administration still believed intervention was appropriate only when markets were disorderly, but he added: "Disorderly market" is an artful phrase. It could be interpreted in several ways.

If all six of the U.S. partners at the summit said markets were disorderly and intervention was needed, Washington "would probably respect that view."

U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan would not answer directly when asked at a press conference if U.S. policy had been changed by the summit, but he said Washington would act in accordance with the final communiqué.

Mr. Regan pointedly said as

recently as last month that there had been no change in U.S. policy despite a joint report endorsed by the United States saying that coordinated currency intervention could be helpful in the short term.

Privately, U.S. officials played down the significance of a summit directive to finance ministers to discuss the possible role of an international conference on improving the world monetary system.

The summit statement said the ministers should "consider the part which might, in due course, be played in this process by a high-level international conference."

The Reagan administration favoured language that did not specifically mention a conference, but was overruled by its allies who backed wording proposed by French President Francois Mitterrand.

Mr. Mitterrand, who has seen the value of the French franc fall to record depths, called three weeks ago for a new Bretton Woods conference to reform the world money system.

He fears that wild fluctuations in currency values under the present floating exchange rate system are hampering world economic recovery from recession.

But U.S. officials said the language of the summit declaration was so qualified that it had little meaning.

S. Arabia, U.S. firm sign accord

RIYADH (R) — The U.S. Union Carbide Corporation will manage the design, construction and initial operation of a new ethylene plant at Rubail in eastern Saudi Arabia, the Saudi Basic Industries Corporation (Sabic) said Tuesday. It said in a press statement the services, including training, will be provided under an agreement signed here Tuesday between Union Carbide and a Sabic subsidiary, the Arabian Petrochemical Company (Petrokemiyah). Sabic gave no other details of the ethylene project, one of 11 industrial projects it has undertaken in the kingdom.

Iran tries to gain financial support

PARIS (R) — Iran has settled long overdue debts to French firms probably to improve its borrowing and diplomatic posture, official and industry sources said Monday. "They're paying their debts so they can borrow some more," an oil industry source said, noting that the debts, repaid in the last four months, were outstanding since the 1979 Iranian revolution. French government sources said the repayments, which totalled \$350 million to the two state-controlled oil companies STE Nationale Elf Aquitaine and Compagnie Francaise Des Petroles, were made despite open French support for Iraq in the Gulf war.

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices drifted to close slightly lower, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 0.5 at 711.7. The market was quiet, with caution following last week's sharp gains which took the F.T. index to record levels, the lower Wall Street reopening following Friday's news of a further rise in M1 money supply and the approaching election all serving to sideline investors, dealers said. Leaders were mainly lower, although Bower gained 15p at 213 on renewed bid speculation. Government bonds fell by as much as ¼ point at the long end. Gold shares were mixed and North Americans mainly lower. Government bonds eased in response to profit taking after last week's gains, with sentiment also depressed by Friday's further rise in U.S. money supply, seen as pointing to continued firm U.S. interest rates, dealers said. Among leading equities, Glaxo and Fisons each fell 5p Tate and Lyle and Beecham were each 4p lower, although ICI gained 2p at 472. Inchcape fell 4p at 316 and MEPC gained 5p at 236, both following final results. Food stocks were lower, but in firm electricals Ferranti and Racal were up by 10 and 12p. Banks reversed early gains to show little change, while oils were mixed. In Lower newspapers Fleet Holdings fell 4p to 76.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

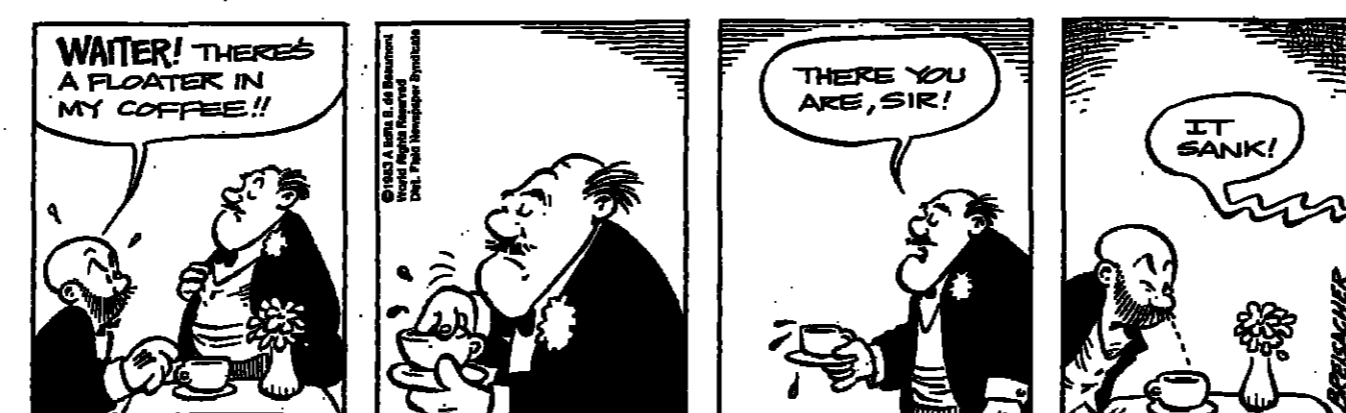
LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.6083/93	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2296/99	Canadian dollars
	2.5183/93	West German marks
	2.8290/8300	Dutch guilders
	2.0900/10	Swiss francs
	50.27/32	Belgian francs
	7.5560/90	French francs
	1496.00/1497.00	Italian lire
	238.35/50	Japanese yen
	7.5275/5325	Swedish crowns
	7.1410/60	Norwegian crowns
	9.0125/75	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	438.75/439.50	U.S. dollars

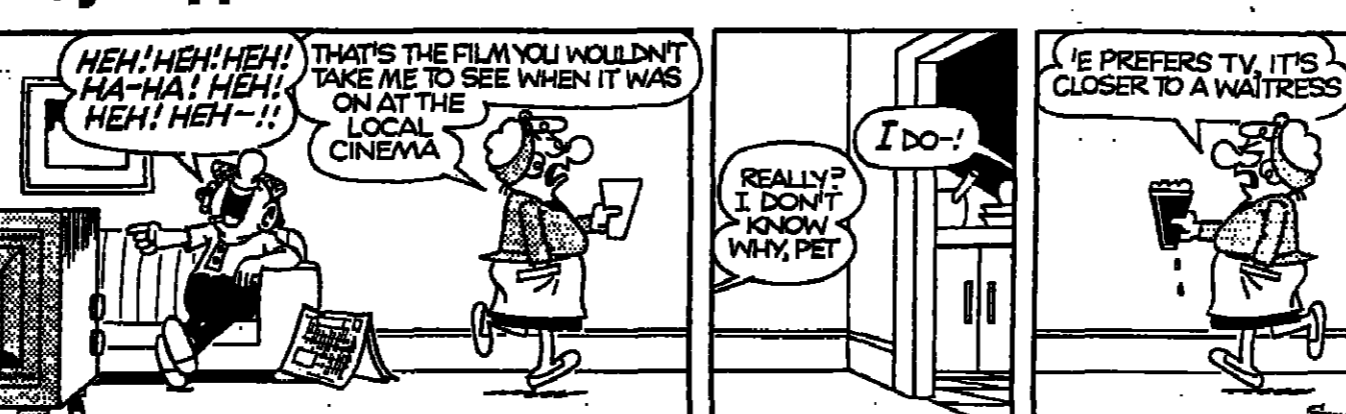
Peanuts



Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 1, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Much confusion can reign early in the day, so be prepared for it and later you can accomplish much of value. Concentrate upon being more progressive in your activities.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Discuss mutual duties with co-workers and increase harmony. Avoid one who is trying to impose on you in some way.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Put a talent to work that will help you advance in career matters. Look on the bright side of life instead of the dull.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Study new interests that could prove to be profitable in the future. Strive to be more efficient in your work.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You find it easy to get your ideas across to others today, so get busy on them early. Strive for happiness.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Studying new ways to add to income and to savings account is wise. Be sure to keep important promises you have made.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Know what it is you want of a personal nature and be wise in going after it. Handle business affairs wisely.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Talks with higher-ups can produce fine results at this time. The planets are favorable for advancing in career matters.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Be sure of facts and figures when dealing with others today. You can gain personal aims easily at this time.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Doing whatever is required to gain the goodwill of higher-up is wise today. Stop wasting precious time.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Show others that you understand their problems and are willing to help them. Sidestep a troublemaker.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Study your financial arrangements and know better where you stand and how to invest wisely. Plan for the future.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Following through with what is expected of you by associates gains their backing for the future. Think constructively.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he or she will be one who will want to live a well-ordered kind of life, with many routines that have proven successful and this will be the secret of success here. There is also much artistic ability in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

THE Daily Crossword by John H. Hales

ACROSS

1 Knife wound

5 Fare

10 Kitchen

14 Yearn

15 Japanese port

16 Govt. agent

17 Completely uncurbed

20 Nourished

21 Soothsayer

22 "Mama"

23 Santa's wars

24 Rookie

25 Cornerstone

28 Don't give up

32 Coeur d'

33 Fleh

34 Govt. agency

35 Fatigue

36 Mythical

37 Bearing

38 Heart test letters

39 "As You Like It" character

40 Boxer

41 Repeats a performance

43 Filly appearance

44 War god

45 Slender

46 Speaks pompously

49 Etta

50 Creek

53 Omens

56 Imprimitur

57 Dried figs

58 Covetous

59 African fox

60 Seamstress

61 "— horse!"

25 Alma

26 Similar

27 Sulting

28 Massenet

29 Ardent

30 "— America singing"

31 Baby-sitter in Cornwall

33 Fills in with mud

36 Between-class moments

37 Goosy stuff

38 Rod of baseball

40 "Inferno" author

42 Christmas in Pisa

43 Sude

45 "Enter-tain You"

46 Thessalon mountain

47 US 1 and 85

48 Brazilian birds

49 Understood

50 Split

51 Monogram part: abbr.

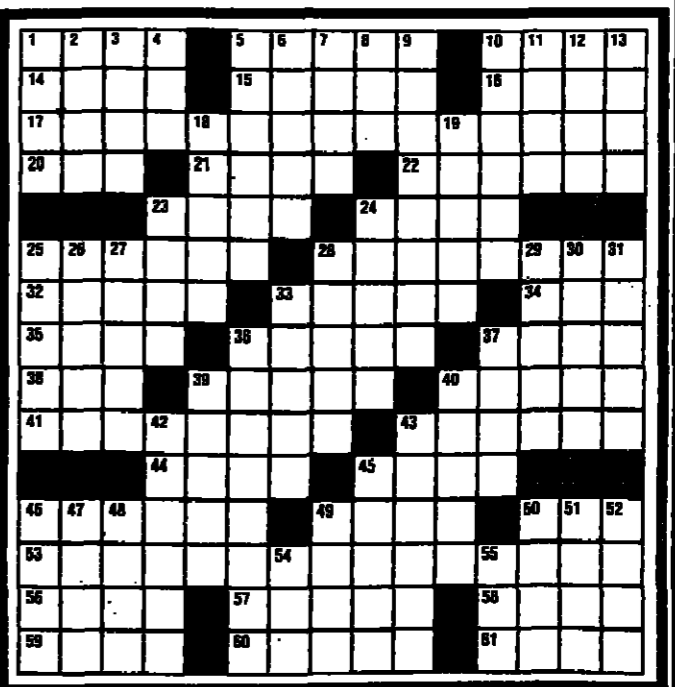
52 Egyptian lizard

54 Alt. Fr.

55 Fido's greeting

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

SPAN DIAVIS AMIN
PURE EITIDE BORA
ADAP BOISSANCIAS
ADAP GAPE
REEMERT PORT
SORE BANISTER
TORQUE BOBIS AKA
STION BOBIS PRILE
ATTE SPENT PIACE
ROSEMARY SEEN
CAIS STANTIER
ARBAI STAR REDE
CHART BOBIS ALGA
WELT BOBIS TALA
EASE BOBIS GARY



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WORLD

British centrist morale boosted

LONDON (R) — Britain's centrist political alliance, encouraged by an opinion poll showing a surge in support, Tuesday reaffirmed its aim of forming the next government after general elections next week.

The two-year-old Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats has gained ground at the expense of both the ruling Conservative and opposition Labour Parties, a poll by the TV-AM television station showed.

It rated Alliance support at 24 per cent, higher than in any previous poll and four points up on a similar survey a week ago.

The centrist still trailed the two major parties but Liberal leader David Steel, spearheading the Alliance effort, declared: "The tide of this campaign has turned."

"There can now be no doubt that the Alliance parties are making a wholly new impact," he told a news conference.

The poll showed the Conservatives had slipped four points to 41 per cent, while Labour has 30 per cent. Other groups were credited with five per cent support.

Mr. Steel, who previously let Social Democrat Roy Jenkins take the lead in speaking for the Alliance,

set a target of five million extra votes before the elections on June 9. If the Alliance did that it would probably be enough to form a government, he said.

Alliance leaders say Labour is out of the running because of its internal disagreements, but Conservatives say votes for the Alliance could put Labour in power by splitting the anti-socialist vote.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, returning to the campaign after attending the Williamsburg summit over the weekend, said Conservative policy had been effectively endorsed at the summit. Her policies were designed to

end the pain and frustration of unemployment by offering the best chance of economic recovery and the best chance of jobs, she said.

Mrs. Thatcher received a boost Tuesday from the Confederation of British Industry (CBI), which reported that the nation's slow economic recovery was continuing.

The CBI, mouthpiece of major British manufacturers, said its latest monthly survey of trends showed firms forecasting increased output for the fourth consecutive month.

U.S. accepts former Saigon prime minister

SINGAPORE (R) — A former South Vietnamese prime minister who escaped from his homeland on his 14th attempt has been accepted by the United States for resettlement, diplomatic sources said Tuesday.

They said Nguyen Van Loc, 62, prime minister during 1967-68 and now living in refugee camp here, was treated as a special case because of his association with the former U.S.-backed government in Saigon.

His application for entry to the United States, made about 10 days ago, was granted at the weekend, they added.

Mr. Loc told Reuters after arriving here that he left his wife and baby behind as he fled Vietnam with 32 other people on a boat. They were picked up by a French ship on May 14.

The diplomatic sources said Mr. Loc was likely to proceed directly to the United States and bypass refugee processing camps in Indonesia.

Tombstone jeopardises security of Singapore

SINGAPORE (R) — A man has been charged here under the internal security act with possession of a tombstone, described in court as a subversive document.

The inscription on the tombstone glorified the man's brother, hanged in Malaysia last January for possessing firearms.

Tan Chu Boon, a 39-year-old fish breeder, was charged with having control of a black marble tombstone engraved for his brother, Chay Wa, a member of the Communist Malay National Liberation Front (MNLFL) who was hanged at Pudu prison, Malaysia.

The inscription, in Chinese, included the words: "For the sake of the motherland's liberation cause, he was hanged... and died a heroic death... his glorious image will forever live in the minds of the people. Martyr Tan Chay Wa's spirit will live forever."

L. American envoys fail to achieve peace

PANAMA CITY (R) — Nine Latin American foreign ministers ended a peace conference here Monday night without breaking the impasse between Honduras and Nicaragua on means to defuse the threat of war, the Panamanian and Nicaraguan foreign ministers said.

In a communique issued at the close of the three-day talks, the nine ministers pledged to persist in their peace bid to "maintain effective communication between the two states (Honduras and Nicaragua) to lessen existing tensions."

The statement of the five Central American ministers plus Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama, said the nine nations would form a technical committee which would meet on June 14 to explore setting up "more advisable procedures" to deal with Central American problems, including Honduran-Nicaraguan tensions.

As the gathering closed, the bilateral strain was made evident by Honduran Foreign Minister Edgardo Paz Barmica who said, "Nicaragua wants war, Honduras wants peace."

Nicaraguan Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto urged Mr. Paz Barmica to meet him face-to-face "to discuss the way to ease continually rising tensions that threaten war."

The Contadora group, named after the Panamanian island where it initiated peace efforts last January, has sought through successive conferences to bridge the split between Honduras and Nicaragua over the shape of the proposed Central American peace negotiations.

Nicaragua has insisted on bilateral talks to discuss its charge that Honduras has cooperated with Washington in engineering the infiltration of more than 3,200 rebels across its northern frontier.

Honduras, backed by other Central American governments, has insisted on multilateral peace talks to press Nicaragua for its alleged "export of revolution" and rapid arms buildup.

Last April 21, the Contadora group claimed to have narrowed the rift when it won a compromise between Nicaragua and the four other Central American nations that they would discuss some issues on a bilateral basis and others in a multilateral framework.

Mr. D'Escoto, however, said Honduras had slid back from this settlement and in the conference's final plenary session Monday night announced that all Nicaraguan-Honduran problems must be dealt with multilaterally.

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NEWS IN BRIEF

Over 30,000 killed in Iran since '81

PARIS (R) — An exiled Iranian opposition leader has claimed that more than 30,000 people had been executed in Iran since June 1981 and 100,000 were being held as political prisoners. Massoud Rajavi, chairman of the Paris-based national council of resistance, said he had sent a telegram to United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar appealing to him to send a fact-finding mission to Iran to investigate conditions in Iranian jails. He said his information had come in reports from Iran, many of them based on eye-witness accounts or government sources and statistics.

Ethiopian rebels to free 10 captives

KHARTOUM (R) — A group of 10 foreign relief workers abducted last month by guerrillas in Ethiopia will be freed in Khartoum this weekend, a spokesman for their captors said Tuesday. Tewolde Buhra of the Tigray Peoples Liberation Front (TPLF) told reporters that the captives would arrive in Khartoum on Sunday accompanied by TPLF representatives and their handover to their respective embassies would be carried out in cooperation with the Sudanese government. The captives are four Britons, two Irish nurses, two Italian nuns, a U.S. priest and an Indian doctor.

Iron Maiden on BA flight

LONDON (R) — Britain's state-owned airline picked up the favourite Soviet epitaph "Iron Maiden" for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher when she flew home from the Williamsburg summit. The British Airways computer printout of passengers on flight BA 276 from Washington to London on Sunday night listed her as "Iron Maiden." Embarrassed airline officials said they would conduct an investigation to find the joker responsible.

Hijacker wanted his wife, child

COLOMBO (R) — A Sri Lankan hijacker of an Italian airliner was quoted at his trial as saying he had seized the plane in order to be reunited with his wife and son. The defendant, Sepala Ekanayake, 34, pleaded not guilty to charges of hijacking the Alitalia Boeing 747 in June last year to Bangkok and of keeping \$299,700 of ransom money. Pilot Giorgio Amoroso told the court that on the plane, Ekanayake had told him he had seized the plane in order to be reunited with his Italian wife and three-year-old son. He said Ekanayake also criticised the Italian government for not giving him a visa to live in Italy.

Impounded car 'Cannibalised' in Manila

MANILA (R) — Businesswoman Aurora Mati has laid a formal complaint saying her car, impounded two years ago after it was used in a robbery, was "cannibalised" while in police custody. She said she had been too busy to reclaim the car since surrendering it February 1981 for official investigations. But when she arrived at Manila's southern police district headquarters to collect it Monday, it had been stripped of everything — the wheels, the steering wheel, the dashboard, everything. They didn't even spare the cigarette lighter and ashtray. Police officials said they would investigate.

Sanctions against Moscow lifted

CANBERRA (R) — Australia Tuesday formally lifted sanctions imposed against the Soviet Union in January 1980 after Soviet troops moved into Afghanistan. Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said the decision had been taken "in the wider interests of involving the Soviet Union in a more productive relationship." Mr. Hayden said Australia would continue to register publicly its strong objections to the Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, but added that continuing the sanctions, which have not affected trade between the two countries, was more likely to be counter-productive.

Massacre by Ugandan guerrillas alleged

NAIROBI (R) — Ugandan guerrillas killed up to 200 people, many of them women and children, when they swept through a refugee camp last Friday wielding knives and guns, two Ugandan newspapers reported Tuesday.

The newspapers, copies of which arrived in Nairobi, said the attack took place last Friday at Kikuyu refugee camp, where an estimated 10,000 people had taken refuge because of fighting between government troops and the rebels.

Munno and Ngabo, two newspapers in the Luganda language, quoted victims as saying the attack lasted from early in the morning

until the afternoon.

Munno, a Roman Catholic-backed daily, said some 60 victims had been taken to the emergency ward of Mulago Hospital in Kampala. A hospital spokesman declined to discuss the report and referred callers to the permanent secretary for health, who was not immediately available.

The newspaper quoted the head of the Ugandan Roman Catholic Church, Cardinal Emmanuel Nsubuga, as saying after a hospital visit that he despaired at man's inhumanity to fellow men.

Ngabo quoted Miss Kato Nakibizze, a survivor of the attack, as saying that 110 bodies had so far

been found and that the death toll was expected to rise because many people had fled wounded into the bush.

Another victim, P. Musoke, said the assailants were armed with knives, axes and guns, and slashed indiscriminately at men, women and children.

Luwero, the district where the camp is sited, 65 kilometres northeast of Kampala, has been the scene in recent weeks of a huge army operation aimed at flushing the guerrillas out of their forest hide-outs.

Munno said the army had guarded the camp until Friday when troops left expecting another army

unit in the area to take over.

On Saturday men in Ugandan army uniform dumped 50 bodies, many bound and with bullet wounds, at a village in Luwero, Munno said.

Reliable sources contacted in Kampala said Munno's managing director, chief subeditor and a reporter were questioned about the report by senior policemen.

The Ugandan government has said frequently in recent months that it is close to wiping out the guerrilla groups. President Milton Obote has said there are no guerrillas operating in Uganda, only "armed bandits."

Australia wants jailed drug boss extradited from U.K.

CANBERRA (R) — A drug ring leader, jailed for life in Britain for murder, should be extradited to Australia to face five more murder charges, a royal commission said Tuesday.

Terrence Clark, named by the commission as head of the "Mr. Asia" drug ring, was jailed in July 1981 for his part in the murder of associate Christopher Johnstone.

Johnstone was said at the trial to run the Singapore link in the drug running syndicate. His mutilated, handless body was found by skin divers in a lake in Lancashire, England.

But the commission's report, tabled in Parliament, said Clark was also responsible for the murders of five more people — Gregory Ollard, Julie Theilmann, Harry Lewis, and Douglas and Isabel Wilson.

Clark became convinced that

the Wilsons supplied information on his activities to the police so he had them murdered near Melbourne in April 1979, the report said.

The three other people were murdered in the state of New South Wales in 1977 and 1978. The commission, in its 1,700-page report, said the drug ring stretched around the world and named Clark as the biggest operator in Australia in the mid to late 1970s.

Couriers, slipping in by boat corrupting police and airport officials, were said to have brought in about 200 kilograms of heroin from South East Asia.

The commission recommended looking into the Australian police force, which it said involved "not merely a case of rotten apples, but the tip of an iceberg of institutionalised corruption."

Afghan raids may signal opposition to peace talks

ISLAMABAD (R) — Afghan rebel groups killed up to 100 government soldiers in two attacks last week including one on Kabul, the capital, Western diplomats reported Tuesday.

The diplomats said the attacks marked an increase in rebel activity in and around Kabul after a three-week lull and there were indications more raids on the capital might be imminent.

They said that on the evening of May 25 Kabul's post-curfew calm was shattered by intense firing near an electricity generating station and in several other parts of the city.

Eye-witnesses reported between 30 and 50 Afghan soldiers were killed in the battles, a large number wounded and six armoured personnel carriers destroyed or badly damaged.

On May 26, a food convoy travelling from the capital to Paktia Province bordering Pakistan was ambushed and up to 50 government soldiers killed.

Western diplomats, who have access to information from missions in Kabul, said the 50 soldiers

who died in the convoy attack were among an escort force of about 200 trapped by guerrilla fire from hills in the Loghar Valley leading to Paktia Province.

The rest either surrendered or were captured by guerrillas who escaped with large quantities of food from the convoy.

Western military analysts noted that the May 25 raid coincided with a visit to Washington by Pakistani Foreign Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan to brief U.S. officials about Afghan peace talks, which the rebels oppose.

Most Afghan guerrilla groups demand a withdrawal of Soviet troops from their country before opening serious negotiations. They also oppose United Nations-sponsored peace talks in Geneva between Pakistan and Afghanistan because they are not involved directly in the negotiations.

The U.N. talks are scheduled to resume on June 16 and in the past Muslim guerrillas have staged raids to coincide with the reopening of negotiations.

U.S. expert in Moscow

MOSCOW (R) — Former United States ambassador Averell Harriman, who is visiting Moscow, is expected to hold talks with Soviet leader Yuri Andropov, an aide of the veteran foreign affairs expert said Tuesday.

Mr. Harriman, 91, arrived in Moscow on Monday night for a five-day stay and had been told in advance that a conversation with the Kremlin chief would be possible.

Mr. Harriman was U.S. envoy to the Soviet Union during World War II and subsequently became a recognised authority on East-West relations. When he last came to Moscow in December 1978 he was received by the late President Leonid Brezhnev.

Manila to receive \$900m

MANILA (R) — The Philippines will receive \$900 million in grants and military sales credits under a revised agreement covering U.S. military bases in the country, a senior U.S. official said Tuesday.

He said \$125 million would be a direct grant for military supplies, \$300 million would be military sales credits and \$475 million economic support funds, which the Philippines calls rent or compensation for use of the bases.

The new agreement, which revises a 1979 accord, will be signed Wednesday by U.S. ambassador Michael Armacost and Philippine ambassador to the U.S. Benjamin Romualdez, who have been meeting informally for about six weeks.

Former U. Voltan premier freed

OUAGADOUGOU (R) — The former Upper Voltan prime minister, Capt. Thomas Sankara, jailed earlier this month for seeking to radicalise the military process was released, official sources said Tuesday.

Other leftists, both civilian and military, were also released after a pledge last week by President Jean Baptiste Ouédraogo to free all Voltanists held for political reasons.

In a speech last Saturday, Maj. Ouédraogo announced the immediate dissolution of the People's Salvation Council (CSP) which had ruled Upper Volta for the past six months, arguing that the armed forces were becoming dangerously politicised.

He ordered the military to return to barracks immediately and said he would head a mostly civilian government until elections were held. He did not name a date for the poll.

Turkish junta cracks down on new party, detains politicians

ANKARA (R) — Turkey's ruling generals Tuesday shut down one of the country's five new political parties and ordered the detention of 14 former politicians, including former Prime Minister Süleyman Demirel.

The move, made in a decree announced on state radio, was one of the toughest steps taken by the ruling military National Security Council (NSC) since Mr. Demirel and other political leaders were detained after the September 1980 coup.

It came only five weeks after a ban on politics was lifted in advance of November general elections to restore civilian government.

The decree ordered the immediate closure of the Grand Turkey Party (GTP) which was founded on May 20 by retired Gen. Fethi Esener. Political sources said Gen. Esener had the backing of Mr. Demirel, former leader of the now-banned conservative Justice Party (JP).

Mr. Demirel, prime minister at the time of the coup, is already banned from politics for 10 years along with 480 other pre-coup political figures, including former prime minister and leader of the left-of-centre Republican People's Party (RPP), Bulent Ecevit.

Tuesday's decree ordered Mr. Demirel, six other prominent JP leaders and seven former senior RPP men to be detained in Canakkale, a town on the Dardanelles straits.

Among those ordered detained were former Justice Party Foreign Minister İhsan Sabri Caglayangil and former RPP Energy Minister Deniz Baykal. Mr. Ecevit was not included.

The decree also ordered the detention of GTP founder members Husamettin Cidrak, a former JP Istanbul chief, and former senior bureaucrat Mehmet Gokhan, a known JP supporter. There was no mention of Gen. Esener.

The decree made it clear the generals regarded the GTP as a reincarnation of the Justice Party. They have repeatedly said they would not tolerate new parties which were old parties in disguise, calling instead for a fresh start with new leaders.

"Grand Turkey" was a well-known slogan of the justice Party before the coup.

Those ordered detained were given until June 2 to report to the military authorities in Canakkale where they will be forced to remain indefinitely under the surveillance of the local martial law command.

The decree said certain unnamed members of the GTP were trying to "unfurl a banner of hatred and grudges" based on continuing the philosophy and existence of "one abolished party."

It said it had been determined that despite bans against them, a number of former politicians had been involved in setting up new parties and trying to influence the media.

Nobody, including the media, would be allowed to debate or comment on the decree, it said.

It also extended the bans on former parliamentarians, previously barred from executive membership of new parties for five years, by prohibiting them from standing for parliament for five years and from being founder members of new parties.

There are various Kurdish separatist groups in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. The biggest party is probably the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP). Groups in each country are basically separate and their links are difficult to gauge.

The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has the motto "aut-

China plagued by growth of crime

PEKING (R) — Serious crime is on the rise in many parts of China, the People's Daily said Tuesday, and called for increased vigilance to combat the problem.

The Communist Party newspaper admitted that "there has still not been a fundamental improvement in social order," despite progress in certain fields.

It named "counter-revolutionary" crimes, murder, rape and robbery as being on the increase.

In a front-page editorial, the paper called on the public to become more involved in crime detection and prevention.

"It is especially important to make full use of mass self-regulating organisations, so that the masses educate each other and control each other," it said.

China has a complex system of neighbourhood committees which monitor unusual behaviour, admonish minor law-breakers and report more serious crimes to the police.

The newspaper gave no statistics concerning crime and disclosed no details of "counter-revolutionary" crimes which usually refer to political activities challenging the authority of the Communist Party.

Law and order is a top priority of China's present leaders, who are deeply concerned about widespread juvenile delinquency as well as more serious crimes.

Leaders, as well as many ordinary Chinese, blame the Maoist 1966-76 Cultural Revolution for much of the crime.

Many youths now feel they were tricked and exploited for factional purposes, and this has led to widespread disillusion.

Chinese crime statistics tend to be vague and inconsistent. A senior public security ministry official said in March that reported crimes fell by 15.9 per cent last year compared with 1981.

But diplomats said the strongly-worded People's Daily editorial meant crime remained a serious problem and was probably out of control in some areas.

Social apathy is also a serious problem in combating crime in China.

Peking Radio recently blamed "public cowardice" for the death of a young reporter who was stabbed in Canton by thieves who had stolen his briefcase.

Fiercely-independent Kurds face hard times fighting for their independence

BAHRAIN (R) — The Kurds, who reportedly faced a Turkish military operation in the Turkish-Iraqi border region recently, with a fiercely independent ethnic group spanning five countries with a history dating back about 3,000 years.

Most Kurds live in an area covering eastern and south-east Turkey, north-west Iran and north Iraq, but there are smaller numbers in Syria, Lebanon and the Soviet Union.

The Kurdish population is estimated at up to 25 million but accurate figures are impossible to obtain because, for example, Turkey has refused to recognise them as an ethnic group.

Groups of Kurds, traditionally famed as fierce fighters with a language very different from Arabic and Persian, have repeatedly struggled with central governments for more autonomy, particularly in Iran and Iraq.

There are various Kurdish separatist groups in Turkey, Iran and Iraq. The biggest party is probably the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP). Groups in each country are basically separate and their links are difficult to gauge.

The Iranian Kurdish Democratic Party has the motto "aut-

onomy for Kurdistan, democracy for Iran" and most Kurds in Iran say they want autonomy, but within Iran.

In Iran and Iraq, Kurdish guerrillas known as "pesh marga (fight until death)" control several mountainous areas. Their stronghold is knowledge of local terrain.

Underground in Turkey

The situation is different in Turkey, where big and strong armed forces, plus martial law, has driven most Kurdish fighters underground.

Since the 1980 military coup in Turkey, hundreds of people have been detained, accused of belonging to Kurdish guerrilla groups responsible for many pre-coup attacks, largely in the south-east, where most of Turkey's eight million Kurds live.

On Tuesday, 35 Kurds were sentenced to death and 28 to life imprisonment by a military court for establishing a Kurdish nationalist movement and waging guerrilla war in pursuit of Kurdish independence.

Successful Turkish governments have been sensitive

about the Kurds, avoiding official use of the term and referring to those arrested as separatists.

In Iran, official reports speak merely of "counter-revolutionaries," presenting Kurdish groups as straightforward rebels against the Islamic revolutionary government rather than as an ethnic movement.

The reports also frequently mention Kurdish units as taking part in government anti-rebel drives.

In Iraq, the central government crushed nearly two decades of Kurdish insurgency in the north of the country following a 1975 treaty between Iraq and Iran, under which the late shah withdrew support to the then Kurdish rebel leader, Mulla Mustafa Barzani.

In 1977, the Kurdish autonomous region in northern Iraqi Kurdish areas was created.

Kurdish nationalism emerged at the beginning of the 20th century. The principle of Kurdish national independence was first recognised on an international level in the treaty of Sevres between Turkey and the Allied nations in 1920 but references to Kurdish independence were dropped from the treaty of Lausanne in 1923.

Successful Turkish governments have been sensitive

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN

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Q.1—As South, vulnerable, you hold:

♠AKJ ♠AJ987 ♠6 ♠K1092

The bidding has proceeded:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

What do you bid now?

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:

♠QJ108763 ♠Q92 ♠J76

The bidding has proceeded:

North East South

1 ♠ Dble ?